THE BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 52—No. 13. Beaver, Pa., Wednesday March 30, 1870. Established 1818.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of $1,00 per square for first insertion, and for each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.

A space equal to ten lines of this type measures a square.

Business Notices set under a head by themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged ten cents a line for each insertion.

Advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon to insure insertion in that week's paper.

Business Cards.

FALL AND WINTER FASIONS.—Mrs. M. A. Binder has just arrived from Paris and London with the latest designs, personally selected from the greatest novelties; also, the most elegant Trimmings to be secured in Paris. Laces, Ribbons, Velvets, Bridal Veils, Flowers, Fine Jewelry, and Tissued Paper Patterns, Dress and Cloak making. Exclusive agent for Mrs. M. Worke's celebrated system for cutting ladies dresses, sacques, basques, &c. N. W. corner of 11th and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia. [sep22,6m.

BEAVER LADIES' SEMINARY.—The next term of this institution will commence on **Tuesday, September 13, 1869.** Every department will be furnished with experienced and competent Teachers. Miss MARY A. BOND, who takes the place of Miss Devin, graduated in Pittsburgh High School while the subscriber was its Principal, and her scholarship and experience as a teacher, were the inducements that led him to secure her as a teacher in this Seminary.

Those who desire to see our Catalogue, will please call on or address the Principal.

aug26tf] D. H. A. M'LEAN.

PREMIUM TRUNK FACTORY.—Joseph Liebler, Manufacturer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags, &c., &c. No. 104 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. All orders promptly filled, and work Warranted. Factory corner of Fifteenth and Penn streets. [jeneliety

J. J. ANDERSON, having taken hold of the old Foundry again, in Rochester, Pa., will be pleased to meet his old customers and friends who may want either the BEST COOKING STOVE, Heating Stove, or any other kind of Castings of best material and workmanship. The business will be conducted by

J. J. ANDERSON & SONS.

[ap2tf]

THE SHARON MILLS.—The undersigned takes this method of informing the public that they have purchased and taken charge of the Sharon Mills, formerly owned by the Messrs Darragh, in Sharon, Beaver county, Pa. They have refitted them and are now prepared to do all kinds of grinding to the satisfaction of their patrons.—Their brands of flour will compare favorably with any in the market. Give us a call before going elsewhere. SAMUEL DAVIDSON & BRO.

junezotm

NOTICE!—New Bakery, at Wilson's old stand, Third Street, Beaver, Pa. JOSEPH M. ITTNER takes pleasure to inform his old friends that he is established in business at the above stand, where he will be glad to meet and accommodate them. Fresh bread, cakes, crackers, nuts, &c. &c. Confectionaries of all kinds. No. 1 Flour, made from Fall Wheat, by the barrel, sack, or retail.

Jan. 6, 1869.

WILLIAM BARNES, dealer in Boots and Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c., next door to Porter's Tin shop, Bridgewater, Beaver county, Pa., where he is prepared to manufacture and sell everything in his line at reasonable rates. Having removed his place of business from the corner near the Bridge to his present location, he invites his old friends and patrons to give him a call. P. S. MYERS.

my20'69:1y.

☞Blank Deeds for sale at the ARGUS office.

DEN. K. PIERSOL, Attorney at Law and U. S. Surveyor of lands. Office opposite Fisher & Taylor's in Beaver. [apr21:1y]

E. P. KUHN, Attorney at Law. Office in Mr. Kuhn's building, east of Public Square. mar31:1y.

JAS. CAMERON, Attorney at Law Beaver, Pa. Office in the room formerly occupied by the late Judge Adams. Collections, &c., promptly attended to. sept9'68:1y.

P. JEUNET, Watchmaker and Jeweler, 30 street, Beaver, Pa. (3 doors adjoining J. C. Wilson's office.) Gold watches and chronometers repaired and warranted. Engraving done to order. The patronage of the public is solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a trial.

apr17'68:2m.

THOS. McCREERY, Banker, corner of Third street and diamond, Beaver, Pa. Money loaned on Government Bonds. Interest allowed on time deposits. We will also receive applications for policies in the NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF THE U. S. Also Merchants', Manufacturers' and Artizans' Co., of Pittsburgh, Pa. Office below the Court House.

apr17,1869:1f

HENRY MERZ, Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Gaiters. Boots and shoes made to order. A long experience in the business enables him to do work in a superior manner. Terms moderate. Shop on Third street (near Rev. Miller's Bookstore), Beaver, Pa. Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

apr5,1869:1y

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Miss Jane McKeen, deceased, late of Brighton township, Beaver county, Pennsylvania; therefore, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against said estate will please present them duly authenticated for settlement. J. C. WILSON, Adm'r.

feb9'69:6] Brighton tp.

CHAS. B. HURST, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Insurance Agent. Deeds and Agreements written and acknowledgements taken, &c. Having been duly commissioned as Agent for several first class Insurance Companies, representing the Erie, Life, Accident, and Live Stock Departments, is prepared to take risks and write policies on the most liberal terms. Also, agent for the "Anchor Line" of first class Ocean Steamers. Tickets sold to and from all ports in England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany and France. Office in Leet's brick row, Diamond, Rochester.

apr2'69

PATENTS Obtained for Inventors, by Dr. D. BREED, Chemist, and late Examiner in the Patent Office, who has devoted eighteen years to the patent business, and will promptly prepare papers, drawings, &c. Terms, $20 to $30. Write for circulars. Direct to 818 F street, opposite the Patent Office, *Washington, D. C.* Refer to Senators Pomeroy and Sumner.

feb22:3m

Executor's Notice.—Letters testamentary having been issued to the subscribers on the estate of David Ferguson, dec'd, late of Chippewa township, Beaver county, Pa., this is therefore to notify all persons indebted to said estate that immediate payment is expected; and all persons having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ELIZABETH FERGUSON, } *Exrs.*
feb2:6w] JAMES R. FERGUSON.

UNION HOUSE,

A. BOYD ROOK, Proprietor.

Successor to John B. Clark.

GOOD STABLING ATTACHED.

BEAVER, PA.

dec 8 till apr 1.

Agents Wanted For

HOW TO MAKE THE FARM PAY.

By C. W. DICKERMAN, Hon. CHAS. L. FLINT, and other Practical Writers.

Nearly 500 pages on fine CALENDERED PAPER made expressly for this work, from new, clear, and open type, and will be illustrated with 142 FINE ENGRAVINGS by Sartain and others.—Also, a splendid colored fruit piece, containing eighteen specimens of the choicest American fruits, colored, from life.

In English and German.

THIS BOOK is a sure, safe and practical guide to every farmer, Stock Raiser, Gardner and Fruit Culturist. By it they can double their profits each year, and greatly increase the value of their land. It makes the poor man rich. It makes hard work easier. It rewards the labor of honest working men. It is purchased by almost every one at sight. Nearly six hundred copies sold in a few small townships, and, in many cases, hundreds in a single township. Agents can find no better work during the fall and winter. Farmers and their sons can each make $100 per month by selling only three or four copies per day, while more than double that number can easily be sold. Farmers always make the most successful agents for this book, and during the fall and winter it is just the thing for them. If you wish to engage in the business, send for a circular containing a full description of the book and terms to agents. Address

ZIEGLER, McCURDY & CO.,
614 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.,
139 Race Street, Cincinnati, Ohio,
69 Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.
603 N. Sixth Street, St. Louis, Mo.,
102 Main Street Springfield, Mass.

CARPETS.

Our increasing business has compelled extensive alterations and enlargement of our Salesrooms thereby, for the present, crowding our available room. To prepare for Spring, purchasers, we are closing out our Stock at a

Bona Fide Reduction.

CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
DRUGGETS,
RUGS, &c., &c., &c.

Lower than Last Season's Prices.

RARE BARGAINS FOR THOSE
THAT CALL EARLY, AT

Oliver M'Clintock & Cos'

23 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

mar24.6m9ch.

LOOK HERE.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.—The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has just received a new stock of goods of the latest styles for spring and Summer wear, which he offers at very low rates.

GENTLEMENS' FURNISHING GOODS,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Clothing made to order on the shortest notice. Thankful to the public for past favors, I hope by close attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

DANIEL MILLER, JR.
BRIDGE ST., BRIDGEWATER.

mar24:tf

☞Blank Mortgages for sale at the ARGUS office.

Miscellaneous.

T. O. MORGAN.

SUCCESSOR TO

SHALLENBERGER BROS.

DEALER IN

Fine Family Groceries.

Queensware, Hardware,

NAILS, WINDOW GLASS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, BACON, FISH, FLOUR, SALT, LIME,

Country Produce Taken in Exchange for Goods.

Goods delivered free of charge in all the Villages.

aug19:6m.

THE SUEZ CANAL!

WHILE the World is more or less exercised over the opening of the Suez Canal, the Public, in Beaver and vicinity, should not lose sight of the fact that

S. SNITGER & Co.

At their old stand in Beaver, Pa., are still furnishing to their customers everything called for in their line. They always keep a full assortment of

GROCERIES,

Flour, Feed, Coffees, Teas, Sugars, Spices,

Tobacco and Cigars;

And all other articles usually found In a First Class

GROCERY STORE.

From their long and intimate acquaintance with the Grocery, Flour and Feed business, and their disposition to render satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage, they hope in the future, as in the past, to obtain a liberal share of the public patronage.

Give us a Call

and see if we do not make it to your interest to call again.

jan5. S. SNITGER & CO.

HINKLEY KNITTING MACHINES,

$30.00.

The most perfect machine yet invented. Will widen and narrow, turn a heel or point the toe. It will knit plain or ribbed. It will knit stockings, drawers, shirts, &c., &c. It is cheap, simple and durable. It sets up its own work, uses but one needle, and requires no adjusting whatever. It will do the same work that the Lamb machine will do and costs less than half as much (and has not the tenth part of the machinery to get out of order. Circulars and samples mailed free on application. Agents wanted. All machines guaranteed.

STRAW & NORTON,

GENERAL AGENTS,

No. 20 Sixth Street, Pittsburgh Pa.

nov24:1y.

Iron City College!

The Most Complete Business College in the United States,

Affording facilities for acquiring a thorough, practical business education, possessed by no other School in the country.

Since its incorporation in 1855, nearly Sixteen Thousand Students, representatives from every State in the Union, have attended here.

No vacations. Students enter at any time, and receive private instruction throughout the entire course

N. B.—Circulars with full particulars and all necessary information, on addressing

SMITH & COWLEY, Principals,
PITTSBURGH, Pa.
jan19:1y.

NEW GOODS!

Fall and Winter Wear.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF GOODS OF THE

LATEST STYLES,

FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR

Gentlemen's Furnishing Good

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER

In latest and most fashionable styles, and at short notice.

WILLIAM REICH, Jr.,
mar4:6tf BRIDGEWATER, Pa.

BEAVER DRUG STORE,

HUGO ANDRIESSEN,

Druggist & Apothecary,

BEAVER, PENN.

DEALER IN

PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, MEDICINES,

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, DYE-STUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PUTTY, &c. &c.

Choice Family

GROCERIES,

CRUDE AND REFINED OILS,

LAMPS & LAMP CHIMNEYS, BURNERS, &C.,

Of the greatest Variety, and at the Lowest

CASH PRICES.

☞Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and scientifically compounded at any time day or night.

☞Agents for Fahnestock, Haslett and Schwartz's Strictly Pure White Lead, the oldest and best brand in the market, at manufacturers' prices. [oct6.1y.

Wall Paper! Wall Paper!!

PATTERNS NEW,
PRICES LOW,
VARIETY ENDLESS,

FROM THE BEST FRENCH IMPORTED

To The Cheapest Kitchen Paper.

Do Zouche & Co.,

112 Wood st., corner of Fifth ave.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Plain and gold bordered Oil Cloth Window Blinds. [feb23:3m.

Miscellaneous.

B. S. RANGER,

Bridge Street,

BRIDGEWATER, PA.

IS WEEKLY RECEIVING A FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS;

DRY GOODS.

Steubenville Jeans,
Cassimeres and Sattinets,
White Woollen blankets,
White and Colored and Barrel Flannels,
Merinos,
Delaines,
Plaids,
Ginghams,
Cobergs,
Lawns,
Water Proofs,
Chinchillas,
Cloths,
Woollen Shawls
Brown and Black Muslins,
Drillings, Tickings,
Prints,
Canton:
Flannels,
Jaconets,
Table Linen,
Irish Linen,
Crash,
Counterpanes,
Hosiery,
Gloves
& Mits.

Groceries,

Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, White Silver Drips, Golden and Common Syrups, Mackerel in barrels and kits, Star and Tallow Candles, Soap, Spices and Mince Meat. Also, SALT.

Hardware, Nails, Glass,

Door Locks, Door Latches, Hinges, Screws, Table Cutlery, Table and Tea Spoons, Sleigh Bells, Coal Boxes, Fire Shovels and Fokers, Nails and Glass, Spades, Shovels, 2, 3, and 4 Tine Forks, Rakes, Scythes and Snaths, Corn and Garden Hoes.

WOODENWARE.

Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Butter Prints and Ladles.

CARBON OIL,

Linseed Oil & White Lead.

Boots and Shoes

LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' SHOES, in great variety.

Rifle Powder and Shot,

Blasting Powder and Fuse.

Flour Feed & Queensware.

All heavy goods delivered free of charge.

By close attention to business, and by keeping constantly on hand a well assorted stock of goods of all the different kinds usually kept in a country store, the undersigned hopes in the future as in the past to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

B. S. RANGER.

dec23'68:1y.—jy7ch2d.

S. D. WILSON. JOHN J. WICKHAM.

WILSON & WICKHAM,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

jan19:3m.] BEAVER, PA.

FRUIT TREES,

Evergreens, Small Fruits, &c.

The Subscriber takes this method to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has still some good APPLE TREES to dispose of [large size], Price $20. per hundred. Also, a choice lot of EVERGREENS, and the best variety of SMALL FRUITS, such as the *Philadelphia, Clark, Everbearing, Mammoth Cluster, Doolittle, Black Cap, and Brinkle's Orange Raspberry; Kittatanny, Wilson's Early, and Lawton Blackberry; Grape vines, Gooseberries, Currents, Strawberries, &c.* Price reasonable. Call, as heretofore, at the Prospect Mount Nursery, three miles east of New Brighton. Orders left at A. D. Gilliland & Co's., New Brighton, or at the N. B. Post Office Box 86, will be promptly attended to. No charge for shipping, &c. Sweet Potato and Tomato Plants in season. ELWOOD THOMAS.

feb28:tf

WALL PAPER

WALL PAPER.

AT

WINDOW SHADES

BOOKS,

STATIONERY, &c.,

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST assortment of these Goods that has ever been brought to the city. Call and examine before purchasing, and be convinced, at

F. E. WELLS & CO'S.,

NO. 106 FEDERAL STREET.

ALLEGHENY CITY, PENN'A.

sept15:1y.Feb.9ch'd

SPRING STOCK.

C A R P E T S

Oil Cloths, Etc., Etc.

M'CALLUM BROTH'S.

51 Fifth Avenue, above Wood street,

PITTSBURGH, PA

Have on hand

THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE MARKET.

From the Finest Qualities to the Very Lowest Grades.

WINDOW SHADES,

Fine and Common Table Covers, &c., &c.

Prices uniform to all, and the lowest.

M'CALLUM BROS.

mar24:1y.

Insure Your Life

AT ONCE!

John Hancock

We want the Merchant, The Farmer and the Mechanic to *think* of and *know* the benefit to be derived from insuring their lives in the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston, Mass. This company presents the advantages offered by other companies, and *in addition* this Company makes *all* its Policies *non-forfeitable*, after *one* payment. It also pays *dividends* in *cash* after one payment—and for reliability is second to none. We should prefer that parties, desiring insurance, should apply through the agent for the county. COLE & STROUD, *Gen'l Agts.*

Office, 150 & 152 South 4th Street, Philadelphia, of the John Hancock Life Insurance Company of Boston, Mass. We wish energetic and responsible agents for this and the adjoining counties. Applications from men of known respectability and integrity will only be entertained.

feb9:3m] COLE & STROUD, General Agents, Philadelphia.

Administrators' Notice.—Letters of Administration having been granted to the subscribers on the estate of Mrs. Mary Howe, dec'd., late of the borough of Bridgewater, Beaver county, Pa, therefore all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement. T. H. DOUGLASS, } *Adm'rs.*
H. D. HOWE.

Bridgewater, Feb. 23,—6w

Railroads.

RAILROADS.

PITTS., FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

On and after Nov. 15th, 1869, Trains will leave Stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows.—[Train leaving Chicago at 8.35, P. M., leaves daily.] [Train leaving Pittsburgh at 2.15 P. M., leaves daily.]

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Exp's.	Mail.	Exp's.	Exp's
Pittsburgh	1.35AM	6.45AM	9.45AM	2.15PM
Rochester	3.10	8.20	10.53	3.50
Salem	3.58	10.21	12.45PM	4.38
Alliance	6.15	1.15	3.35	6.30
Canton	7.00	12.18PM	4.28	7.46
Massillon	7.17	1.40	4.44	7.55
Orrville	8.00	1.25	5.19	7.38
Wooster	8.35	2.01	5.50	8.05
Mansfield	10.25	3.54	7.37	9.40
Crestline { A	12.00	4.40	9.00	10.10
Crestline { D	1.15	6.00AM	6.30	10.30
Bucyrus	1.42	6.28	6.52	10.43
Upper Sandusky	2.15PM	7.10	7.28	11.15
Forest	2.44	7.43	8.01	11.45
Lima	3.30	8.05	9.15	12.35AM
Van Wert	4.55	10.01	10.31	2.00
Fort Wayne	6.30	11.50	12.05AM	3.30
Columbia	8.11	2.35PM	1.26	4.56
Warsaw	8.23	2.44	1.36	5.06
Plymouth	8.56	3.20	2.02	5.30
Valparaiso	9.38	4.20	2.47	7.00
Chicago	12.35	6.55	6.50	9.30

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	Accom	Accom
Chicago	4.30AM	9.30AM	5.05PM	9.05PM
Valparaiso	7.20	12.00	8.55	11.57
Plymouth	8.01	12.45	9.30	12.30AM
Warsaw	8.05	12.51PM	9.43	2.27
Columbia	8.55	1.35	10.27	4.36
Fort Wayne	11.50	4.35	1.10	6.05
Van Wert	1.15PM	6.56	12.37AM	7.13
Lima	2.25	8.33	1.38	8.40
Forest	3.03	9.10	2.10	9.07
Upper Sandusky	3.25	9.40	2.35	9.05
Bucyrus	3.51	9.46	3.07	10.05
Crestline { A	4.50	10.40	4.15	11.15
Crestline { D	5.50AM	6.30	4.25	11.25PM
Mansfield	6.31	7.00	4.53	12.34
Wooster	7.55	8.15	6.15	1.51
Orrville	8.05	8.54	6.43	2.27
Massillon	8.43	9.21	7.17	2.56
Canton	8.58	9.37	7.33	3.13
Alliance	9.15	10.25	8.10	3.53
Salem	10.18	10.56	9.08	4.45
Rochester	12.20PM	12.35AM	10.53	6.23
Pittsburgh	3.15	1.40	1.55	7.05

Youngstown, New Castle and Erie Express leaves Youngstown at 2.35 p. m; New Castle, 3.15 p.m; arrives at Pittsburgh, 6.50 p. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh 7.15 a. m; arr. at New Castle, 9.50a. m. Youngstown, 10.40, a. m.

Youngstown, New Castle and Pittsburgh Accommodation leaves Youngstown, 6.30 a. m; New Castle, 8.20 a. m; arrives at Allegheny, 10.10 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh, 3.50 p. m; arrives New Castle, 6.20 p.m; Youngstown, 7.05 p. m.

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after Nov. 15th 1869, trains will leave Stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	Accom
Cleveland	8.15AM	1.35PM	3.35PM
Euclid Street	8.36	1.46	3.46
Hudson	9.30	2.40	4.45
Ravenna	10.04	3.10	5.13
Alliance	11.00	3.40	6.00
Bayard	11.32	3.15	
Wellsville	1.05PM	4.35	

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	Accom
Wellsville	8.55AM	3.35PM	
Bayard	10.25	5.10	
Alliance	11.20	6.05	7.35AM
Ravenna	12.02PM	6.41	8.15
Hudson	12.43	6.56	8.55
Euclid Street	1.46	7.19	9.06
Cleveland	2.00	7.30	10.10

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Exp's.	*	Mail.	Accom
Bellair	5.45AM	7.35AM	1.50PM	4.30PM
Bridgeport	5.55	8.15	2.00	4.40
Steubenville	7.00	10.55	3.05	6.00
Wellsville	8.15	1.25PM	4.25	
Smith's Ferry	8.40	1.46	5.16	
Beaver				
Rochester	9.23	2.30	6.00	
Pittsburgh	10.35	3.35	6.55	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	Accom	Accom
Pittsburgh	6.25AM	1.55PM	4.50PM	
Rochester	7.35	2.55	6.00	
Beaver				
Smith's Ferry	8.17	3.33	6.48	
Wellsville	8.50	4.15	7.20	
Steubenville	9.50	5.20		7.35AM
Bridgeport	10.50	6.28		8.15
Bellair	11.10	6.40		8.30

* This is a mixed train to Wellsville and an express train from Wellsville to Pittsburgh.

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Leaves	Arrives
N. Philadelphia, 6.40 a. m.	Bayard, 9.45, a.m.
Bayard, 11.50p.m.	N. Philadelphia, 2.30pm

F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

Dry Goods.

CASH BUYERS

AT

WHOLESALE

WILL FIND A VERY LARGE AND

ATTRACTIVE STOCK

OF

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY - GOODS,

At Very

LOW PRICES,

Either by the yard, piece or package

AT

A. W. ERWIN & CO'S.

178 Federal Street, Allegheny

jun2:1y.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

[Written for the Beaver Argus.]

A REVERIE.

BY OLIVER.

The mind—as we grow old—loves to ponder
Far back on the green days of childhood;
These bright days of old when we loved to wander
Neath the umbrageous sides of the wildwood,
Or ramble among meadows and hillocks so green;
In search of the sweet daisy and fair wild violet;
How delighted we were, when first they were seen,
With the golden buttercup so beautifully set.

How oft we traced the meandering lines of some stream,
And explored, the recesses of each shady nook;
Or, reclined on the banks in the warm sunbeam;
Or, waded knee high in the pellucid brook!—
Or, gathered curious shells from the bright pebly shore;
And bath houses and castles in the sands of the beach;
Or, climbed the high hills and viewed nature o'er,
The landscape beauties that the horizon reach.

The white school house in the folds of the wood—
The tall oak trees encircling it around;
The wild grapevines, with their eagerly sought load;
The brakes, the dells, and ripe moss covered mound.—

All rest in our memory like rich gems imprisoned;
O'er their beauties our thoughts often pore,
And wish—as we grow gray and old in the world—
We again could revive the green days of youth.

My old heart—though sear—gathered with emotion
As memory goes back to my boyhood days,
When my parents' kind words, as they bowed in devotion,
And prayed for their child Christian ways:

When the old Bible was placed on the table with care,
And my father's deep voice from its pages read
Of the prophets of old, and their Godly fear,
And the heavenly road which they loved to tread.

I visit the spot where stood my old cabin home;
The well remembered scenes I now try to find;
But years have elaps'd which from these I did roam;
Thou art now swallowed up in the mausoleum of time.

I visit the old spring, as in the happy days of yore;
Its clear waters tell me I am wrinkled and gray;
It tells me—as it may have told others before—
I, too, am certainly and surely passing away.

I search around for the early friends of my birth;
They are gone. I note the graves where they sleep:
The last sleep of death, in the cold chilly earth.
The thorn and the hazel their lonely vigils keep.
A tear starts from my eye as I think of them here.
I look over and note, on the leaves of my journal,
Their dearly loved names, on the side of the year:
When they lay down to their rest eternal.

"This Dream of Folly is Done."

BY OLIVER.

It was a dream of prouder youth—
It will never come again;
'Twas a vision of hope and deepest truth
That gave no promise of pain.
Love was the theme of the starry dream;
'Twas like awaking to the dawn;
And, in the far coming years I deem
That dream we'll certainly run.

It is well to wed, and well to woo,
As oft the world has done;
Since rivers run and roses grow,
And morning brought the sun.
But, careful be, ye young and fair;
Make certain ye pledge with truths
Make certain that your hearts will wear
Far beyond the days of [illegible]

Lay not your hopes in the [illegible]
As a refuge from worldly [illegible]
But, always remember, we [illegible]
Go where worldly wealth [illegible]
For, if you've not a pa[illegible] heart—
A generous and loving [illegible]
You will have played an [illegible]
And "built upon the sa[illegible]

SELECT MISCELLANY.

"MUSCHACHITO MIO."

I have a brother who is a midshipman,

That announcement is easily made,
And to sisters who are not in a similar case it is of no particular signification,
But to those who are it suggests a great deal. For midshipmen, like other boys, come home sometimes to enter the hearts of their relatives; and how they spend their time when enjoying these visits is well known to the initiated, but the world in general can form but a meagre notion of it.

A midshipman, when he comes home, soon makes himself feel that no part of the house, inside or outside, is inaccessible to him; windows are handier things than doors to come in at, if one may judge from his habits; there is no tree in the topmost branch of which he will not sit cross legged, cracking filberts, there is no rook's nest, however high, that he has not poked his fingers into; poplars are a joke to him, and he makes no more of oaks and chestnuts than he does of hay stacks.

Other boys are contented to sit on chairs and eat their food in a dining room, but a midshipman loves to eat up aloft, and carries his provisions, sometimes plate, glass and all, to the top of the green house where strange to say, he never breaks the glass; or to the top of the pigeon house, which is a very handy place because of the weathercock, upon which he can hang his cap and jacket.

He comes in smelling of smoke, and presents you with some sooty young jackdaws, which he has just got out of the top of the chimney.

He spends a sovereign in rope, such as boxes are corded with; it comes home from the shops in a cart, some of it he makes into rope ladders, and runs up and down them like a squirrel; other lengths are twisted into cats cradles up in the trees or festooned from one to the other, and upon these he disports himself and travels audaciously from tree to tree without touching the deck. Oh that her Majesty could be conveniently served without so much agility and such marvellous powers of warming.

Finally he goes away again upon his country's service, and his relatives have the comfort of knowing that whatever he may find to do home at the seats that he is performing perhaps at that very moment in the rigging of H. M. S. the [illegible] make his other feats not worth speaking.

The best receipt I know of for keeping a midshipman out of mischief is to tell him a story. Under favorable circumstances I have known this to succeed for two or three hours together, it is done in the open air and among newly cut hay; the lines of hay, I suppose, remind them of waves; for certain it is I never knew a midshipman run off these lines, and I have tried the experiment several times, and on more than one of these generally refractory subjects.

Sometimes my brother could be drawn into relating a story himself; some adventure that he had met with or some wonderful thing that he had seen; for this sad midshipman, though scarcely fourteen years of age, had visited every quarter of the globe, and knew both shipwreck and tornado.

Once he told me such a curious story, showing the value of presence of mind, that I wrote it down shortly afterwards, and I now offer it to you, divested of nearly all the language of the sea, its interest partly depends, in my mind, upon the fact that but for this singular presence of mind he probably would not have to tell it.

"I suppose you have heard of Cumano?" he began; ignorance on such subjects as terrestrial magnetism navigation, and the internal arrangements of a fine ship seeming to his mind inconsistent with knowledge on any other points.

'How can you ask such a question?' I answered. 'Yes, of course, I have, and I have read an account of it in Humboldt; it is a town in the northern part of South America.

'Oh, well, I thought you might not know about it; at least I thought you might not know about the experiments that have been made there; about the variations, and all that.'

He then added something about volcanic country, and the like fashion, and the clip, and I thought I would not commit myself, so I merely said that I had read Sir John Ross's book, and how he went in search of the magnetic pole.

'Oh, well,' he answered, 'then I needn't explain it to you. I did tell you that we lay off Cumano for some time, and that we were sent up the country so that convention the mountain; Talbot and Owen and L were sent with the second and third lieutenants and the doctor, to the heights above Cumano, with the chronometers and the instruments.

'Was it a long journey?' I inquired.

'No, not long, only difficult; it took several days. You cannot think what an extraordinary shore there is in that part of South America. When the tide goes out it uncovers acres of trees, their stems and lower braches are thickly incrusted with slimy mud, and they live and grow in the salt water. They are mangroves, and have great, flapping, fleshy leaves, almost as thick as a person's hand. You never saw such unwholesome looking trees; they steam with the heat till the mud is dry and caked upon them, and then the tide comes up and wets it again.

'We traveled up the country on mules; it was intensely hot, and so steep that once we begin to ascend the mountain that I should no more have thought the mules could climb up with us than I should have expected them to get to the masthead, and yet they did contrive it, and took the instruments too. When there were no trees for shelter the country was nothing but dead grass, dust, and reeds cracked in ground—some of these reeds were three feet across and had lizards hiding in them and crayfish—but under the shade of the forest everything dripped with moisture, and we were so wet when we came out that our clothes and the mules steamed visibly, but the sun dried it up.

'We spent three days at the convent on the mountain, and the monks were very kind to us and tried to teach us some of their Spanish words. I used to think that the monks were dark dignified fellows, saloon and rather silent; but these were very greasy ones; and they had such dirty hands and gowns, that I've no doubt soap must be very hard to get, up there, and water too.

'There could not be a stranger place than that convent. It was built on the flat piece of land at the top of the mountain, and about as large as this field (four acres;) on three sides there was a precipice, and if you walked to the edge you could see the trees growing below, and the apes springing about them. On the fourth side you could drop stones into a tara or lake a thousand feet below you, and yet almost overhanging, this lake is the path downward.

'You would hardly call it a path at all. Imagine the deepest descent down which it would be possible to slide without danger of tumbling head foremost, and then imagine that upon it was built a wall thirty or forty feet high, and that the path was the top of the wall, and you will have a very good notion of what it was like.

'But do you mean that up a great part of that side of the mountain runs a sort of a spine of rock scarcely wide enough in some places for two mules to walk abreast; it is flat on the top and bare of trees. The mountain itself is covered with such dense forest that you can imagine nothing like it here; in some parts the spine is higher than the forest, and you look down on the tops of the trees, in others they reach above it and overshadow it.

'Well, we three youngsters were left with the old monks for a day after the rest of the party were gone down again, and then we set off. Talbot and Owen and I, with two Indians and two of the fattest of the old monks, who seemed so infirm that it was surprising to see how well they rode. It was the most piping hot morning and the stiffest that you can imagine when we rode out at the court yard of the convent. We tho't we never were to begin the descent; those monks were so afraid that we should be playing some tricks or getting ourselves hurt for want of care, that they all collected round us, their heads shaking at us, and, with the greatest gravity, trying to let us understand that we ought to be grave and serious, as if we had not come up the very same path. However, I must say it's ten times easier getting up than going down, and it was very kind in the old fellows to be sorry to part with us, for we led them such a life while we were there; in fact, our clambering about nearly frightened them out of their wits.

'So off we set; and at first we made scarcely any way; the mules are cunning creatures, and would not go a step faster for coaxing or whipping; they stepped along the spine as daintily as a lady who is afraid of wetting her feet, first a little to one side, then to the other, so that I could have thrown my cap down, right down into the water, if I had liked, and I would have done it, only one of the monks, when we frightened him, used to heave up such deep groans, that we all knew how thankful he would be when we were safe out of his hands.

'There are two forests there, one above the other; first, there are the trees with branches like our oaks and elms, only covered with flowers, large, white, yellow, and scarlet blossoms, great creepers twine over them, they are like cables, only green and hairy, and here and there bursting out with queer flowers, some like wax globes, some like tufts of feathers, others all thick and powdery, red pollen, strewing the ground beneath, and others dripping honey. This was under forest, out of it sprang tall trunks, bare, like masts, and spread out their tops just like umbrellas held out to shade under the trees from the sun.

'We were nearly an hour going down the first thousand feet to the lake; after that, the way was not so steep, and the spine of the rock was lower, for the trees of the upper forest overshadowed us. Nothing did appear to live in them; but the under forest swarmed with monkeys, squirrels, lizards, yellow snakes, birds and butterflies. You can not think what a noise and fuss was going on around us; it was perfectly stunning. First we would come to a whole flock of blue parrots with rose colored top knots; they were tearing to pieces a quantity of white, fleshy flowers with their strong beaks, and feeding on a yellow seed that was in them. Sometimes they were perfectly white with these flowers, and not one was left on the tree, while the birds sat on the boughs absolutely panting with the toil of tearing them up. Next we would come to a whole tribe of little monkeys, screaming, and squalling and boxing one another's ears, and altogether making such a distraction that the cockpit, when we are all making as much noise as we possibly can, is nothing to it.'

'This I thought was saying a good deal for the monkeys, and so I intimated to my brother.

'Ah, wait till you hear those monkeys,' was his reply; 'in the hardest gale that ever blew, when the canvas is tearing and the spars splitting; I'll engage myself to say they would be heard as clearly is in a calm.'

'But the noise subsided as it became hotter, and at noonday there was not a sound to be heard in the forest; and the mind—as we grow old—loves to ponder
Far back on the green days of childhood;
These bright days of old when we loved to wander
Neath the umbrageous sides of the wildwood,
Or ramble among meadows and hillocks so green;
In search of the sweet daisy and fair wild violet;
How delighted we were, when first they were seen,
With the golden buttercup so beautifully set.

How oft we traced the meandering lines of some stream,
And explored, the recesses of each shady nook;
Or, reclined on the banks in the warm sunbeam;
Or, waded knee high in the pellucid brook!—
Or, gathered curious shells from the bright pebly shore;
And bath houses and castles in the sands of the beach;
Or, climbed the

The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., March 30, 1870.

THE joint resolution passed by the House at Harrisburg last week, creating a pension examining office, and appointing Mr. Nicholson of this county to fill it, was withdrawn by the House, when it became known that the Senate would not adopt it.

THE Senate Committee on Postoffices and Postroads has agreed to report a bill subsidizing the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for mail service between San Francisco and China to the extent of one million per annum. Service semi-monthly.

THE Chicago *Journal* contradicts the statement, supposed by authority of the New York *Tribune*, that Gen. Sheridan is now desirous of being relieved from the command of the Western Department and be assigned to duty elsewhere, because Col. Baker has not been and will not be promoted, as he requested. Gen. Sheridan is not desirous of being taken from that department, has never intimated anything of the kind, and he has not asked the promotion of Col. Baker.

IF anybody ever doubted that the western States were more enterprising and progressive than their sleepy sisters in the North, East, or South, let them read and digest the following extract from the proceedings of the Wisconsin Legislature last week. A resolution was offered providing "That all persons acting in the capacity of lobbyists shall, during the remainder of the session wear a badge on their hats or caps, or in a conspicuous place on the broadest part of their persons, with the name of the scheme they represent plainly printed thereon."

Why not have a resolution of this character adopted by our Legislature? In that case every grave Senator and honorable member would know who to dicker with at sight. We call for the adoption of the resolution at once.

The President in an interview with Senator Boreman, West Virginia, on Thursday last, stated that he had already prepared a special message to Congress in which he recommended the passage and granting of universal amnesty to all lately in the rebellion; and that he was in favor of a law granting amnesty to all and every one who desired; that all that he would have them do would be to make a record of the same at the nearest Court. Senator Boreman said he was in favor of general amnesty with but few exceptions, and to these he would never consent as far as he was concerned. The President replied that he did not desire to make any exceptions and would so recommend, that nothing less than universal amnesty would be given. He said further, that after Georgia and Texas were admitted he would send in the message alluded to.

THOMAS D. Carr, for the murder of Louisa C. Fox, near St. Clairsville, Ohio, in January 1869, was executed in the county jail at St. Clairsville on Wednesday afternoon last, at one o'clock. No one was admitted to the jail but the sheriff and his assistants and the newspaper reporters. Carr was cool and collected throughout, but the recklessness which characterized his conduct during the trial entirely disappeared. By his own confession he is believed to be the greatest manslaughter ever born in this or any other country. He acknowledges having perpetrated fourteen cold blooded murders and made five unsuccessful attempts to take life before the killing of Miss Fox. His execution was the first that ever occurred in Belmont county, Ohio, and created great excitement.

A TELEGRAPHIC Dispatch of the 25th inst. says: On the 15th inst. a general strike took place on the Des Moines Rapids Governm't improvements at Keokuk, Iowa, owing to an increase of hours of labor without increase of pay. The strikers numbered from eight hundred to one thousand, mostly Swedes and Irish. On Thursday last about one hundred and fifty of the strikers, variously armed made an attack on a few laborers who had resumed work. The belligerents, all officered, advanced on the workmen with a red flag. Resistance was made and several hand to hand conflicts took place, but the workmen were soon overpowered by the assailants and all quit work. The rioters then moved on the stone quarries adjacent, where a bloody fight ensued in which several men were seriously injured. The rioters, greatly augmented in numbers, then advanced on Scott's mill, when the General Superintendent of the works, McDonald, and two others escaped the vengeance of the rioters by taking to the river in a skiff. Afterwards Sheriff Bishop arrested nine of the rioters. There were rumors this morning that the works are held by seven hundred armed strikers, who declare intention to hold them against any force that may oppose them. About noon the Sheriff, with a large posse of police, left for the seat of war, but nothing has been heard from them up to three o'clock, although numerous explosions, like the sound of musketry, have been heard during the afternoon.

A FEW members of the Pennsylvania Senate who have been quite 'sore' over Gen. Irwin's success, have tried their utmost since his election to get him into legal troubles. Resolution after resolution has been brought forward, ordering his arrest, and appearance before the bar of the Senate, yet somehow or other his enemies have always failed in their purpose, and succeeded in nothing but *showing their hate* toward the State Treasurer elect. Last week, as usual, they made another raid upon him, but after the subject of his arrest, so that they could ask him a lot of silly questions, was elaborately considered in a full Senate, it was decided to *postpone* the matter until *some future* time. We presume this ends the question. Now let the Legislature turn its attention to the law making business, and let one of its earliest enactments be the raising of the Treasurer's salary, the keeping of the unexpended balance out of his hands, and if any interest can be realized from it, it to go to the tax payers of the State, and not, as heretofore, into the pockets of a few "seedy" politicians, scattered here and there throughout the State.

IT is reported and generally believed both at Harrisburg and here, that the friends of Mr. Mackey in the Legislature, will resist the passage of any law taking the unexpended balance out of the State Treasurer's hands. They take this course now, it is believed, thinking that they will have better luck next year, and succeed in ousting Gen. Irwin, and electing Mr. Mackey or some one else who will be a *tool in the hands* of the lobbyists. Having faith in their ability to bring that result about, they desire the unexpended balance to remain where it is, to be used as they may deem proper. By all means then, let a law taking the unexpended balance out of the Treasurer's hands, be put upon its passage, and if Mr. Mackey's friends see proper to resist it, let the record show that fact.

THE SOUTH SIDE SWINDLE.

We referred last week to the attempt made by certain parties in this county and elsewhere to drive the Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago Railroad Company to select a new route for their road other than through this county, or to force them to pay to these parties a large sum of money for a "squatters claim" which they are seeking to get on the route virtually decided upon by the B. P. & C. company. That these parties have any intention of building a railroad themselves from Pittsburgh to Beaver is simply preposterous. The project is a new one, as most of the persons who are named in the Quay bill never heard of the thing until they saw their names in the newspapers as corporators. It is therefore only a "pincher"—an effort to obtain money without giving an equivalent for it. For the purpose of showing that this is the objective point of these men we here reproduce what some of our cotemporaries say on the same subject: The Harrisburg correspondent of the Washington *Reporter* of last week refers to the matter in this wise:

Mr. Shurlock, of Beaver, has introduced a precious little "serpent" in the House, in the shape of an innocent, mild mannered little railway bill. It has the queerest set of corporators imaginable, consisting of Don Cameron, Thomas A. Scott, M. S. Quay, and three other Beaver county men. It proposes to run a railroad from Pittsburgh to Beaver by way of the left bank of the Ohio. Mr. Adare, of Philadelphia, couldn't "see anything" in it, and so objected to its consideration. Adare likely wants a friend among the corporators. Considering that bitter animosity that was reported as existing between Don Cameron and Tom Scott, and that Quay in his paper had sworn eternal war against the Pennsylvania Railroad, this combination of names on the project in question is most remarkable. Has the hatchet been buried already? or is this the preliminary step of that important ceremony? The *little, peaceful* cuttorpriee does not look much like war, or scalps. I am surprised at the non appearance of Mr. Vandirk's name among the corporators. I think they are treating him decidedly shabby in view of his services, and if I were in his place I would join Adaire and oppose the bill unless let in personally or by proxy.

The Pittsburgh *Dispatch*, a wide awake paper on matters pertaining to that city, believes that the whole movement comes from the Pennsylvania Central, and that the purpose of that Company is to *prevent* the building of a road on the *South* bank of the Ohio, which would compete with one owned or run by that corporation on the *North* bank of the same stream. The *Dispatch* puts the question in this shape:

That "Jockeying" R. R. Scheme.

It is no longer doubtful that the so-called South Side railroad bill, now before the Legislature, is either a dishonest attempt to PREVENT the building of a railroad on the left bank of the Ohio from Pittsburgh *to a point opposite Beaver, or an attempt* to "punish" those who wish, in good faith, to build the road. Both tricks are as old as legislation itself. We justly likened the first, the other day, to the race-course trick of "jockeying." A great corporation owns or runs a railroad on the north bank of the Ohio, which forms the only railroad outlet from Pittsburgh to the West. It is rumored that a wealthy rival company is contemplating the building of a competing line on the other bank of the river which will prove an untold blessing to this community. Thereupon the leading spirits of the first line, assisted by such leading politicians as they own, concoct a scheme to forestall their rivals. They prepare a bill empowering them to build a South Side railroad themselves, which, if it pass, will enable them to occupy the ground. This is all they want. Having got the bill passed, they will let the whole thing drop, never sink a spade in the south side, but put a paper blockade upon it, which will effectually prevent any other company from sinking a spade there. This sham charter will be held, IN TERROREM, over any corporation audacious enough to make the attempt. The "pinching" game is a little different but equally bad. Knowing that some corporation, like the Connellsville Company, whose interest it is to build a road on the south side, is about to get a charter so to do, some shrewd and unscrupulous politicians wish—through the Legislature—a bill giving THEM the required charter. They then sell this charter to the highest bidder, which might be the Connellsville road, or might not,—sell either for money or political influence,—and thus "pinch" the buyer."

That one or other of these processes is the object of the present South Side Railroad bill, is plainly seen in the most casual glance at the list of incorporators. The Pennsylvania railroad people figure prominently there. The politicians, too, whose names are in this list, are known to be in close affiliation with the Pennsylvania Company. What does Mr. Thomas Scott, or any of his retainers, want with a South Side Railroad? Obviously nothing but to head off the Connellsville people. If the "Allegheny delegation" at Harrisburg wish to show the people at Pittsburgh that they are quite to see and fight for her *interests, they will not fail to* "squelch" this neat little plan to place a perpetual railroad embargo on the South Side of the Ohio, and cut off one of the most reasonable hopes of a competing outlet that our people entertain.

On the same subject the *Pittsburgh Gazette* holds forth as follows:

A bill to incorporate a company to construct a railroad from Pittsburgh down the south side of the Ohio river, to a point at or near the borough of Beaver, was introduced into the House of Representatives at Harrisburgh, on the 17th inst., and referred, after an unsuccessful attempt to pass it under suspension of the rules.

Who proposes to do this thing? is the question that will first arise in every mind upon hearing the fact. We have no other clue to the answer of that question than is found in the names of the proposed corporators. They are J. R. Hanna, D. L. Imbrie, D. McKinney, jr., M. S. Quay, A. D. Cameron and Thomas A. Scott. Then the further questions arise: Are not these gentlemen already connected with the powerful interest now in possession of the north side of the river? What is their object in seeking to get that of the south side? These are perfectly legitimate subjects of inquiry, both for the members of the Legislature and the people of Pittsburgh.

Commenting on the above, the *Lawrence Journal*:

We have seen important railroad routes in Pennsylvania obstructed and the construction of a road delayed for many years, by parties who had no hope or intention of building a road by getting a charter, and preoccupying the route by getting an engineer to run over it, and stick down some pegs, and who would not abandon their *right* to the route, although they had not secured the right of way from a single property holder on *the route*, without getting a large sum for their *interest*, which consisted chiefly in the "Charter." Public necessity and public sentiment will, ere long, compel the opening of another through line of railroad from East to West, and if, as the *Gazette* suggests, the gentlemen named as corporators in the bill referred to, are already connected with the powerful interest now in possession of the north side of the river, what is their object in seeking that of the south side? Can it be to facilitate the making of another railroad between Pittsburgh and Beaver? We are sure that no person familiar with the men and the different railroad interest in this section of the country, will come to that conclusion.

UNPATENTED LANDS.

A memorial signed by J. Gillingham Fell, of Philadelphia, ex-Secretary of the Navy, A. E. Borie, A. Pardee, James Ross Snowden and many others, has recently been presented to the Legislature, asking for favorable legislation in regard to unpatented tracts of lands. The present law directs the Surveyor General to calculate the amount of purchase money, interest and fees due on each unpatented tract, and after the description of said tracts have been transmitted to the Prothonotaries of the respective counties, and entered as hereinafter provided, the amounts so found to be due, together with five dollars for the labor and costs of making out and filing, and shall form an aggregate sum which shall be entered in a lien docket to be provided and kept for that purpose; and that the said sum shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent. In conformity with this law, lien dockets have been forwarded to each county, and on the 6th of May next, and so on the 27th of November, the Attorney General may commence suit for the recovery, as it is provided by the act of 8th of April, 1869, of the amount of lien, with additional costs.

The memorialists say that the State ought, of course to receive her fair dues, but that it is not just after having so long slept upon her rights she should at this late day, prosecute a suit to recover against a citizen a claim, nearly all of which is in some cases composed of the accumulated interest of more than a century and a half, and in most of over half a century—a claim which in some instances exceeds the present saleable value of the land. They also say that much of this land has passed through many hands since the original warrant was issued by the State; much is owned by widows and orphans; much has been sold for taxes and is held by a county tax title, and on hundreds of tracts more money has been paid for taxes than would, with interest, amount to treble the present value of the land. And they consider that it is a grave question whether, should the land be sold under the law, the holder would not have a right to recover from the county all the back taxes he has paid.

THE following circular has been sent to us from Department Head Quarters of G. A. R. with a request to publish, which we take pleasure in doing:

HEADQUARTERS—DEPT. OF PA. }
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, }
PHILADELPHIA, March 19, '70. }

COMRADES: The love we bear the fallen soldiers of our State, can now be shown by the interest we manifest in the widows and orphans they have left. We have all felt a pride in the course pursued by Pennsylvania towards the children of the Commonwealth, in fitting up comfortable homes, where the little ones are properly educated and cared for, till old enough to battle with the world themselves. At our last Convention we appointed a committee, with Gen. Jno. Hartranft as Chairman, to visit the "Homes" throughout the State, and report at our next Encampment. We did not imagine then that the Legislature would undo its noble work, by opening the doors of servitude to the soldiers' orphans, and pay the premium to task masters for driving them in,—as has been the case. By a bill that has recently passed the Lower House at Harrisburg; the mother or guardian of the child is permitted to take away from the School and receive a certain sum per annum for keeping it.

This vile bill strikes at the root of the present system. It empowers the guardian to enter the Home where his wards may be, and break the course of its moral and intellectual training, and while he works the little orphan for his own advantage, the State promises to give him an additional $82.50 per annum, for his so-called guardianship. And this vile system of peonage is to be the lot of the soldiers' orphans of Pennsylvania. There are those who grew fat on the blood of the fallen, who would turn in abhorrence from wealth wrung from the orphans' face or obtained from this sale of the so-called "children of the Commonwealth."

I appeal to you my comrades, as organizations and individuals, to raise your voices in condemnation of this movement. By the love you bear to the dead, and the pledges you have made to the living, let not these children be scattered through the State, bound out to tasks masters, and checked in their developments. Ask that they be retained where we can see their daily growth and improvement, till time places them beyond the need of our care. Let letters and petitions be sent in from comrades and every post in the State, till the legislators at Harrisburg, become convinced that the surviving soldiers of Pennsylvania, and its warm hearted citizens will not permit this odious bill to become a law. You now have an opportunity for work, and I feel, my comrades, you will act promptly and at once.

A. R. CALHOUN,
Official: Commander.
ROBT. B. BEATH,
A. A. G.

Utah And Its Army.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, at Salt Lake City, writes:

The population of Utah is, doubtless near 100,000, of whom, to begin with, twice the usual proportion are children. They do not themselves claim above 12,000 militiamen; and I am satisfied no more than 15,000 could be squeezed out, even by "robbing the cradle and the grave." In 1860, we are told, "they made steam engines, guns, pistols, and could cast small cannon." They have never made any of these things. They are tolerably well supplied with small arms, guns, and revolvers. There is enough powder in the Territory to make quite a squirrel hunt. There is a lead mine far South, which would furnish bullets. They have three or four pieces of artillery, sold or abandoned at the breaking up of Camp Floyd, which would assuredly burst if ever fired. They look passable well at a distance in a procession. They have, since the building of the railroad, a scanty supply of transportation. They have a limited supply of ponies, very little other stock, and no surplus of grain, vegetables or fruits. The construction of the railroad brought into requisition perhaps five thousand men and ten thousand mules. Before it had fairly entered Utah grain went up to twelve cents a pound, and hay to fifty dollars a ton. This shows what the country is in the matter of supplies. The northern part is much the best agricultural land, and could it be given up it would be hard to sustain the Mormon population. The fact is they are the most helpless people in the world—ignorant, poverty-stricken, half starved, God-forsaken, priest ridden, besotted fanatics. Taking away their lieutenant general, "and there would be little left of the military show they would fain amuse themselves with.

—A Providence maid chose for his daughter between her three suitors, by playing "seven up" with them. He "set up" the cards and neither of them got her.

THE DECLINE OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

A Message from the President—He Recommends Immediate Congressional Action on the Subject.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The following is the message of the President sent to Congress to-day in relation to the decline of American commerce.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In the Executive message of Dec. 6, 1869, to Congress, the importance of taking steps to revive our decaying merchant marine was urged, and a special message promised at a future day, during the present session, recommending more specifically plans to accomplish this result. Now that the Committee of the House of Representatives, intrusted with the labor of ascertaining the cause of the decline of American commerce, has completed its work, and submitted a report to the legislative branch of the Government, I deem this a fitting time to execute that promise.

The very able, calm, and exhaustive report of the Committee points out the great wrongs which have produced the decline in our commerce. It is a national humiliation that we are now compelled to pay from $20,000,000 to $30,000,000 annually, exclusive of passage money, which we should share with other nations, to foreigners for doing the work which should be done by American owned and American manned vessels. This is a direct drain upon the resources of the country of just so much money, equal to casting it into the sea, so far as the nation is concerned. A nation of the vast and ever increasing interior resources of the United States, extending as it does from one to the other of the great oceans of the world, with an industrious, intelligent, and energetic population, must the day possess its full share of the commerce of these oceans, no matter what the cost. Delay will only increase this cost, and enhance the difficulty of attaining the result. I therefore put in an earnest plea for early action in this matter in a way to secure the increase of American commerce. The advanced period of the year, and the fact that no contract for ship building will probably be entered until this question is settled by Congress, and the further fact that if there should be much delay all large vessels contracted for this year will fall of completion before Winter sets in, and will therefore be carried over for another year, induces me to request your early consideration of this subject. I regard it of such grave importance, affecting every interest of the country in so great an extent, that any method which will gain the end will secure a rich national blessing. Building ships and navigating them utilizes a vast amount of capital at home, and employs thousands of workmen in their construction and manning. It creates a home market for the products of the farm and the shop. It diminishes the balance of trade against us precisely to the extent of freights and passage money paid to American vessels, and gives us a supremacy upon the seas of inestimable value in case of foreign war. Our navy at the commencement of the late war consisted of less than 100 vessels, of about 150,000 tuns, and in force of about 8,000 men. We drew from the merchant marine—which had cost the Government nothing, but which had been a source of national wealth - 600 vessels, exceeding 1,000,000 tuns, and about 70,000 men, to aid in the suppression of the Rebellion. This statement demonstrates the value of the merchant marine as a means of national defense in time of war.

The Committee on the Cause of the Reduction of American Tunnage, after tracing the cause of its decline, submit two bills, which, if adopted, they believe will restore to the nation its maritime power. Their report shows with great minuteness the actual and comparative American tunnage at the time of its greatest prosperity, the actual and comparative decline since, together with the causes, and exhibits other statistics of material interest in reference to the subject. As the report is before Congress, I will not recapitulate any of its statistics, but refer only to the methods recommended by the Committee to give back to us our lost commerce. As a general rule, it can be adopted. I believe a direct money subsidy is less liable to abuse than indirect aid given to the same enterprise. In this case, however, my opinion is that subsidies, while they may be given to special lines of steamers or other vessels, should not be exclusively adopted; but in addition to subsidizing very desirable lines of ocean traffic, a general assistance should be given, in an effective way, and therefore commend to your favorable consideration the two bills proposed by the Committee, and referred to in this message.

U. S. GRANT.

Executive Mansion, Washington, March 23, 1870.

M. E. ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

From the correspondence of the Pitt. Gazette.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Mar. 24, 1870.

Last evening a very large audience assembled to hear a sermon by Rev. C. A. Holmes, D. D.

This morning the Conference assembled at 8 o'clock for religious services. These lasted one hour and were of a very interesting character.

At 9 o'clock Bishop Janes appeared on the platform and the business of the Conference at once began. Rev. P. Combe, of the Philadelphia Conference, was introduced and communicated the greetings of Rev. Dr. C. Cook, formerly a member of our Conference.

Dr. Nesbit presented the resolutions drafted in reference to the death of Bishop Thompson, which were adopted by a rising vote. Drs. Cox, Holmes, and Hartshorn were appointed the Committee to attend the funeral at Delaware, Ohio.

A large number of resident and visiting ministers were introduced to the Conference.

Inasmuch as Rev. T. M. Hudson now enters upon the fiftieth year of his ministry, he was requested to preach at the next session of the Conference a semi-centennial sermon.

The following class of young men were called up and addressed by the Bishop: Elisha B. Webster, Jesse F. Core, Hugh H. Pershing, Daniel S. Monyre, John T. Riely, Lewis B. King, Benjamin F. Edgell, Theodore Finley, Isaiah Winters, John H. Huddleson, James A. Swan, Jared B. Wallace, Simpson W. Horner, Samuel H. Cravens and William B. Grace. These are candidates for deacons' orders.

The address was masterly. Its thought, diction and elocution were faultless. Its powerful utterances must have produced a deep impression on the hearts of the young men.

The following persons were elected to Elders' orders: Jos. N. Pershing, Jos. Mechem, Geo. Orbin, Thos. Patterson, William F. Smith, James E. Starkey, Charles W. Scott, and D. C. Knowles.

Rev. J. W. Baker represented the Allegheny district. A prosperous year.

The people here are enjoying the sessions of the Conference.

This afternoon the annual missionary sermon was preached by Rev. W. C. P. Hamilton.

—Charles Stewart, of Butler county but who has been employed at Millcreek, Clarion county, for some time, borrowed five dollars from his prospective mother in-law last wek with which to hire a conveyance to take *her daughter to* the parson's. Charles hired a sleigh, shipped a quantity of whiskey himself, and then started for the bride. She refused to leave the house to be married, and Charles then proceeded to bring the minister to the house. Being intoxicated, he says he lost his way, and sold the sleigh, robes and bells for nine dollars. Charles was subsequently arrested for stealing, and is now in Clarion jail for trial.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25, 1870.

Congress seems, at last alive to the interests of the people of the District. In the House, three hours one day in each month, has been set apart for consideration of its business. This short space of time appears very little, but when they have an opportunity of becoming intimately acquainted with District affairs; not only from the papers where they are daily discussed, but also from constant contact with the citizens, who never lose an opportunity of making their wants known.

A number of important bills have passed the House, among them is one to abolish the usury laws, and to allow an interest of 10 per cent in all cases where contract is made to that effect. This law will relieve the people here very much from the exorbitant demands of those who have money to loan, and who are willing to take all the risks under the present law to procure large interest. It is very common to pay from 18 to 20 per cent here on the very best security, and this too on large amounts and on long time.

The charges against the Government printer, A. M. Clapp, have assumed a tangible shape, and are now being considered by the Senate Committee on Printing. They are seventeen in number and substantially as follows: first, placing inexperienced men in charge of the most important departments of the greatest printing establishment in the World thereby causing great loss to the Government. Second, that on account of the blunders and misprints in a number of documents that had to be re-printed, thus causing a loss to the Government of from $8000 to $10,000. Third, employing hands not needed at an expense of $4 each day, or about $100 per month. Fourth, that he has employed a copy revisor without the sanction of law. Fifth, that the present foreman of the printing is totally incompetent. Sixth, that the present chief of the specification room was discharged for incompetency. Seventh, that there is a reckless waste of material. Eighth, union soldiers and good printers have been discharged and rebels kept in office. Ninth, that a stereotyping establishment has been purchased without sanction of law. Tenth, that incompetent and useless mechanics are kept on pay. Eleventh, to correct other losses, he requires compositors to distribute, set up and correct six thousand "ems" in eight hours from badly written and almost illigible manuscript. Twelveth, that because the men could not perform the foregoing work they were discharged. Thirteenth, that the men in the office are driven, which is injurious to the public interests. Fourteenth, that formerly there was enough "pi" made in the office to keep one man constantly busy in setting it up and distributing—now, this man is "*honest.*" Fifteenth, partiality to men from his own district, Buffalo, and injustice to others. Sixteenth, discharging men for incompetency and receiving them again as competent, and repeating this over and over again. Seventeenth, that after discharging good printers and Republicans without cause, he has slandered and abused them in the newspapers &c. Mr. Clapp has put in a written reply to these charges, but it is as yet uncertain what the result will be.

The reconstructionists of Tennessee are well represented in Washington and they are vigorously at work moulding public opinion in favor of holding a new election in Tennessee. It is reported that a bill which is favored by Gen. Butler, is already prepared looking to that end. Holders of Tennessee bonds, claim that such a movement at this time would work injury to the State, and depreciate her credit.

After weeks of daily conflicting rumors as to the nature of the report that the House Committee on Foreign affairs would make on the Cuban question, the people are at last assured that the Committee has agreed on a report, and that it is substantially as follows: That the President be instructed to declare, and maintain strict and impartial neutrality on the part of our Government in the contest now existing between the people of Cuba and Spain; and that all acts and provisions the statutes approved in 1818, for the punishment of crimes against the United State shall be construed to apply equally to each of the parties in existing contest between Cuba and Spain.

This proposed report is nearly like the resolution introduced by General Banks on the 10th of February last, and without doubt, with some slight modifications, Banks' resolution will be pressed to a vote. The advocates of Cuban independence now feel sanguine that this resolution will pass both Houses and be signed by the President at short notice if pushed forward, and with the same belligerent rights as are now accorded to spain by our Government, Cuba will gain her independence within sixty days.

The General Land Office is in receipt of a report from the Surveyor General at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, showing the completion of the survey of ten additional townships on Lodge Role creek near the southwestern part of the State, embracing an aggregate area of two hundred and thirty thousand four hundred acres. These lands are well watered, and the surface along the stream is gently level with a good soil well adapted for cultivation. The up lands are more rolling and in places broken with a thin gravel or sandy soil. This tract included within the limits of the grant made to the Union Pacific Railway which crosses the tract. Also, from Helena, Montana, showing the completion of the survey of two additional townships, and eighty-eight miles of standard lines in Madison county, in the southern part of the territory. The surface of the land embraced in the two townships subdivided is generally rolling prairie with a second rate soil well adapted for cultivation. These lands are well watered by the Stinking Water river and its affluents, which afford fine water power. The greater part of these lands are claimed by actual settlers, many of whom have made extensive improvements. The town of Sheridan, located on this tract is a thriving place.

CHIEL

—Cotton speculators have sunk $300,000 in Columbus, Georgia, this season.

Penn'a. Legislature.

SENATE, March 21.—The Senate did not convene to-day.

HOUSE.—A bill was introduced and passed finally, to erect a soldiers' monument on 'Seminary Hill,' Allegheny county, Pa.

SENATE, March 22.—A number of local bills passed. The Committee on Federal relations reported a protest against the passage, by Congress of Sherman's Funding Bill.

HOUSE.—Some Allegheny county matters passed. The Border Raid bill was objected off the Calendar; it would, in the event of its passage, take over two million dollars from the State Treasury.

SENATE, March 23.—The appropriation bill was debated all day. In the evening there was a discussion relative to State Treasurer elect, but it was postponed for the present.

HOUSE.—A joint resolution—appointing Thomas Nicholson, Esq., of Beaver, Commissioner to examine all claims for Pensions from Pennsylvania, at a salary of $3,000 per annum—was agreed to. It was resolved to pay the members of a committee in a contested election case $300 each; and their clerk the usual allowance. A resolution to adjourn April 7th passed. —A resolution was adopted authorizing trustees to invest in Pennsylvania railroad bonds. A bil to increase the number of Supreme Judges to six, passed.

SENATE, March 24.—Mr. Rutan introduced a bill fixing the compensation of the high sheriff of Beaver county for services in conveying prisoners to Dixmont Hospital and Western Penitentiary. The appropriation bill was then debated till the hour of adjournment.

HOUSE.—A bill authorizing the Erie & Pittsburgh Railroad Company to dispose of capital stock, passed. The bill authorizing turnpike, plank road and canal companies to issue bonds and secure them by mortgage, and abandon portions of roads and lines for public use, was amended and passed. The bill to permit railroad companies to build lateral roads, also passed. The bill requiring Railroad, Canal, Navigation and Telegraph companies to make uniform reports to the Auditor General, passed. The bill continuing the publication of Bates' History of the Pennsylvania Volunteers, at five dollars a volume, passed second reading. A bill authorizing the erection of a monument in front of the capitol buildings, in memory of Pennsylvania volunteers who fell in combatting the rebellion, passed. The House bill diverting taxes from tavern licenses, theatres, &c., from the Sinking Fund, passed. The bill requiring division canvassers to prepare the voting lists usually prepared by assessors, &c., passed second reading.

SENATE, March 25.—Mr. White inquired why the new railroad omnibus bill had not been presented to the Gov. for his signature; to which it was replied by the Clerk of the Senate, that the bill passed the House on Friday, and was returned to the Senate after its adjournment; and, the Speaker being absent, it could not be signed until the following Tuesday, when it was returned for clerical infirmalities by the Governor; had to be re-transcribed, and was signed by the Speaker on Wednesday, and was held in the Senate—as is usual in some cases,—for six days, awaiting contingencies of its recall. The appropriation bill was resumed and a section passed granting money to several Hospitals. During a debate on the question of holding an evening session on Monday, much bad feeling and abusive language were indulged in. The motion was lost.

HOUSE.—Nothing interesting to our readers transpired. Adjourned till Monday evening.

NEWS SUMMARY.

—New York has five thousand vagrant children who never attend school.

—Mr. Burlingame intended to settle in California after his mission for China had closed.

—Ten dollars was the wager which induced a Connecticut woman to eat a bushel of roast oysters.

—Two Western girls decided the ownership of a lover by a duel with case knives. One lost a chignon and the other a beau.

—The French theater is "breaking" the newspaper men in New York; but the pieces are not particularly valuable.

—A New York woman was saved from suicide by a friend who caught her by the heels as she jumped from a window.

—A Gold piece in a Westerner's pocket wasn't melted the other day when the lightning struck and consumed him.

—Carlotta Patti will go to California in May, and in the fall she intends to make a professional visit to South America.

—The female jig-dancer at the Boston Adelphia Theatre is Miss Clara Burton, a member of the Thawmut avenue Church.

—Mrs McFarland Richardson is now the occupant of a cottage at Woodside, a part of the estate of her late husband.

—A Savannah negro accidentally shot his hand off while cocking a revolver with the laudible intention of killing a policeman.

—Manager Bateman and George Jordan, the actor, had a little rough and tumble fight at the New York Hotel a few nights since.

—The body of a little Kentucky boy, frozen to death last week, was guarded two days and pointed out to the parents, by his faithful dog.

—A serious difficulty in Louisiana, a few days since, was happily prevented by the death of the aggressor and the wounding of two other men.

—A drove of 185 turkeys passed through Baltimore last week. They had come all the way from Ohio on foot, and were bound to Connecticut.

—A young Westerner who fell heir to a large property a few months since has penuriously starved himself on $30,000 of it since.

—Chicago boasts of a wedding where the blissful principals aggregate thirteen feet in length, and asks, "How is that for high?"

—Revels means to have colored clerks in the Treasury Department, and the white young ladies are in a flutter of distress about it.

—The family cat taking a small bite out of a presented turkey and dying in convulsions immediately, was what saved an Indiana family from being strychnined to death last week.

—Miss Kate Putnam, of New York, a daughter of the publisher, has received from the Medical College of Paris the certificate of *Tres Satisfait*, won this year only by herself.

—The last of Washington's field hands has died again; this time in St. Louis. Of course he was 105 years old and all his faculties unimpaired. He is still living in several other places.

—Casabianca, an Italian counterfeiter just arrived at New Orleans, imitated his namesake who stood on the burning deck. He would not go with the officers till their revolvers cached his bowie knife.

—Women enjoy military rights on the coast of Africa, and an English naval officer says a regiment of riflewomen which he saw there, and that continued not a single man, was equal to any corps he ever met.

—New York is at present regaled with the history of a deputy sheriff sent from the city with four convicts to Sing Sing, the whole party getting drunk on the excursion, and the police, who finally took charge of them, putting them all in jail together.

—Virginia City is to have a waltzing match for a purse of $1,000 and the championship of Nevada.

—The government has concluded the treaty with the Republic of Columbia for the right of way for an interoceanic canal across the Isthmus of Darien.

—At a fire on Humboldt street, Cleveland, on Friday last, Mrs. Bare, a German woman, and her child, were burned to death. Her husband narrowly escaped.

—A. T. Stewart, the New York merchant millionaire, has reduced the rents on all his city property from ten to thirty per cent. in all cases, without solicitation of the tenants.

—Rev. Wm. G. W. Lewis, a prominent Methodist minister of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., has given out that he and family will soon unite with the Episcopal Church. He came from Massachusetts.

—Boston had "Martha" on Friday evening, with Miss Kellogg as "Martha" and Miss Phillips, Lotti and Susini in the other three parts. The critics there speak of Miss Kellogg's "Marguerite" as painfully artificial.

—Wakeman, the dead New York journalist, met his end bravely, bade his wife good bye, pressed her hand and is the subject of a newspaper item as affecting as anything he ever did himself.

—Senator Wilson, Chairman of the Military Committee, requested Gen. Sherman to give his views upon the Army bill, passed recently in the House, before the Senate Military Committee. Gen. Sherman responds in a long letter, in which he approves of the bill in nearly all its features.

—Judge Treat, of the U. S. District Court at St. Louis, has decided that a man who suspends and does not resume payment of commercial paper within fourteen days is a bankrupt under the law. The case in question was G. A. Steinwender, a large retail grocer, who allowed three hundred dollars to go to protest.

STANDARD PRINCIPLES.

There should be *standard principles* in medicine as well as philosophy.

Without a "zero" to start from, or a "standard" from which to calculate the deviations, the principle and practice of medicine, in fact the principles of any art or science, cannot be satisfactorily elucidated or properly understood.

The art and science of medicine is divided into several *special* departments, each having their standard principles which form the basis for their scientific elucidations.

Every particular part of the human body has find its average natural properties, constituents, quantities, &c., reduced upon scientific principles to a standard of nearly definite proportions in health.

This serves, for the more correct elucidation of disease by comparison and measurement of the deviations from the healthy standard. Thus the average proportionate constituents of the blood in health being reduced to standard, any considerable deviation from this standard quality of the blood is disease.

The same in the urinary excretion; the average natural proportionate constituents of *urine* in health form the standard, any considerable deviation from which basis, either in proportion or constituents, exhibits disease.

This latter is a practical fact which we are daily demonstrating at our office, No. 132 Grant street, and which any one can have tested to their entire satisfaction, by sending a standard specimen (morning's urine) for scientific analysis and examination.

If we *fail* to detect the "morbid conditions," if any; or to determine the nature of the disease, or the organs affected, as the lungs, liver, stomach, brain, kidneys, womb, &c., there shall be no charge made.

Be sure to give the *age* of the patient at the same time, as the urine varies in *proportionate* constituents in the different ages of infancy, childhood, manhood and old age.

The *name* and residence of each patient should be given also, in order to avoid confusion of cases where medicines are taken.

L. OLDSHUE, M. D.

New Advertisements.

Administrator's Notice.—Letters of Administration having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of John Weygandt, deceased, late of Hanover township, Beaver county, Pa., all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified that immediate payment is required; all persons having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement

mar26w6* MICHAEL BERRY, *Admr.*

Executors' Notice. Letters Testamentary having been issued to the subscriber on the estate of Robert Temple, deceased, late of Hopewell township, Beaver county, Pa., all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified that immediate payment is expected; and all those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement

mar26w6* DAVID PATTON, *Exr.*

BISSELL & CO.,

235 Liberty Street,

Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Manufacturers of all Sizes and Styles of

GRATE FRONTS.

SUMMER FRONTS,
FENDERS,
COOKING RANGES,

Coal and Wood Cooking Stoves, &c., &c.

THE TRIUMPH STOVE FOR COAL.

The Jackson Stove for Coal & Wood,

And the Black Cook Stove for Wood only.

ARE THE BEST STOVES

For Baking & Cooking.

We Warrant their Operation

THEY NEVER FAIL!

mar30:3m

GEORGE BRAUN

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Broadway, New-Brighton.

HAVING JUST RECEIVED A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Consisting of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERS,

English Mellons and Vestings,

Which he is Prepared to Make to Order,

IN THE LATEST STYES,

ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE, AND THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

Parties wishing any thing in his line, and desirous of

SAVING MONEY,

Would do well

TO GIVE HIM A CALL

Before Purchasing Elsewhere,

As His Stock of Goods is all of First Class Manufacture.

—ALSO—

A Full Stock of

Ready Made Clothing,

HOME MANUFACTURE.

mar30:3m

New Advertisements.

I was cured of Deafness and Catarrh by a simple remedy and will send the receipt free.

MRS. M. C. LEGGETT, Hoboken, N. J.

mar26w

THE NEW ARTICLE OF FOOD.

For Twenty-Five Cents you can buy of your Druggist or Grocer, a package of SEA MOSS FARINE, manufactured from pure Irish Moss or Carrageen, which will make sixteen quarts of Blanc Mange, and a like quantity of Puddings, Custards, Creams, Charlotte Russe, &c., &c. It is by far the cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

RAND SEA MOSS FARINE CO.,

53 Park Place, N. Y.

Plantation Bitters

S. T.—1860—X.

*This wonderful Vegetable Restorative is the sheet-

The Beaver Argus.

Beaver, Pa., March 30, 1870.

Circulation Over Twelve Hundred.

Rates of Advertising.

TIME.	1w.	2w.	3m.	6m.	1 yr.
1 squ.—10 lines,	$2 00	$3 00	$5 00	$7 00	$10 00
2 squares, do	3 00	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
3 squares, do	5 00	6 00	9 00	11 15	18 00
4 squares, do	6 00	8 00	10 00	15 00	21 00
¼ column,	8 00	11 00	15 00	20 00	30 00
½ column,	11 00	15 00	20 00	30 00	40 00
1 column,	25 00	30 00	40 00	60 00	100 00

Administrators' and Executors' Notices.....$3 00
Special notices per line, ten cents.

☞ Payments to be made Quarterly, except for transient advertisements, which must be paid in advance.

State of the Thermometer for the week ending March 26, 1870.

	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
Mar. 20	39 deg.	48 deg.	43 deg.
" 21	41 deg.	46 deg.	41 deg.
" 22	38 deg.	43 deg.	35 deg.
" 23	32 deg.	37 deg.	30 deg.
" 24	34 deg.	47 deg.	38 deg.
" 25	32 deg.	51 deg.	45 deg.
" 26	45 deg.	47 deg.	43 deg.

R. T. TAYLOR.

The attention of the public is directed to the following New Advertisements which appear for the first time in the Argus to-day:

Special Notices: A. C. Hurst
Deafness Cured: Mrs. M. C. Leggett.
The new article of Food, Plantation Bitters: 53 Park Place N. Y.
Farmers: A. H. Hubbard.
The Great Medical Discovery: J. Walker.
Ten Years in Wall Street: Worthington, & Co.
To Consumptives: Reuben E. Hunslow.
Magic Comb: Magic Comb Co.
No Humbug: Fultonville N. Y.
Knitting Machine: Hinkley Knitting Machine Co.
Wanted: J. J. & T. J. Power.
Merchant Tailor: George Braun.
Spring Goods: Schiff & Steinfeld.
Scales: Morse & Co.
Special Notices: Will Smith & Co.
Special Notices: J. H. Bence.
Special Notice: Speyerer & Sons.
Administrator's Notice: Michael Berry, Adm'r.
Executors' Notice: David Patton, Ex'r.
Grate Fronts, Bissel & Co.

Subscriptions to the Beaver Argus.—The following named persons have paid the sums set opposite to their names on subscription to the Beaver Argus, since the date of our last publication.

Wm. Reed, Seventy Six,	$2 00
Henry Smith, Georgetown,	2 65
Wm. Galley, Blackhawk,	2 00
F. S. Laughlin, Hookstown,	2 00
Isaac Doak, Georgetown,	1 00
Dr. M. Lawrence, Hookstown,	2 00
Ed. Brown, Baden,	2 00
James Sala, Baden,	2 00
Joseph Stough, Baden,	1 00
Henry Reeder, Freedom,	2 00
Nicholas Geyer, Columbia, Pa.	2 00
David Anderson, Frankfort,	2 00
Jas. Smart, East Palestine,	2 00
Thomas Smart, East Palestine,	2 00
George Dilworth, Enon,	1 75
James A. Irons, Water Cure,	4 00

County Committee Meeting.—The members of the Republican County Committee are requested to meet at the Court House, on Saturday April 9th 1870, *punctually*, if possible, at 1 p. m. A full attendance is earnestly desired. The following named persons constitute the Committee:

Big Beaver tp.—J. F. Cunningham, F. Graham.
Beaver Borough—M. Weyand, M. S. Quay.
Borough tp.—J. R. Harrah.
Bridgewater borough—J. Murray, M. Darragh.
Darlington tp.—John Smart, S. W. Reed.
Brighton tp.—W. A. Laird.
Baden borough—James Moore.
Economy tp.—W. Davis.
Chippewa tp.—John Wilson.
Franklin tp.—Smith W. Hazen.
Fallston borough.—David Critchlow.
Freedom borough—W. W. Kerr.
Greene tp. Smith Curtis, John Andrews.
Hanover tp.—McGuire District—Jas. Whitham, Frankfort District—James McCutcheon, S. H. Leeper.
Hopewell tp.—W. M. Reed, C. Johnson.
Industry tp.—John Wilson.
Independence tp.—T. Standish.
Moon tp.—Charles Q. Baker, Daniel Figley.
Marion tp.—G. H. Coleman.
New Brighton borough—North Ward—Samuel Magaw, C. L. Wendt; Middle Ward—J. S. Price, Agnew Duff; South Ward—Ben. Wilde, David Stanton.
New Sewickley tp.—C. Black, George Teets.
North Sewickley tp.—J. M. Witherow.
New Galilee borough—Thos. Grant.
Ohio tp.—W. H. Dawson, T. G. Boyd.
Phillipsburg borough—Robert Ruth.
Patterson tp.—James Patterson, Martin Metzgar.
Pulaski tp. Levi S. Thomas.
Rochester borough—R. F. McIlvaine, G. C. Speyerer.
Rochester tp.—Abner P. Lacock.
Raccoon tp.—John C. Craig, J. H. Christy.
South Beaver tp.—Samuel Mitchel, S. G. Caughey.
St. Clair borough.—J. Paul.
Radical copy.] M. WEYAND, Ch'n

Wanted.—Several good Pants Makers at Schiff & Steinfeld's, New Brighton, Pa. mar2;tf.

Piano for Sale.—A good Piano is offered for sale or rent. Inquire at this office. mar16;3t.

GRAND closing out sale of Dry Goods for two weeks only, at Fortune's, Diamond, Rochester, call and see. 23;2t

A Sad Death.—A man named Jos. Funkhouser, jr., was found dead one morning last week in New Brighton. A jury was empaneled by Coroner Corbus, which rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death in consequence of suffocation, by falling on his face in the mud, while in a state of helpless intoxication.

ALL kinds of goods selling at Pittsburgh prices, at Fortune's, Diamond, mond, Rochester. 23;2t

SHOD OLD FOGY.—Will Smith & Co. can't be beat in prices, the store is well named, "The Cheap Store." Bridge street near Diamond, Rochester, Pa., is the place. mar23;2w.

A large stock of new goods at A. C. Hurst's, Bridgewater.

A HANDSOME Window Curtains, and fixtures of all kinds, at Evan Pugh's, New Brighton, Pa. 23;2m

New Brighton Ladies' Seminary.—A first class Boarding School for young ladies. Day scholars admitted. Course of study, English, Scientific, Classical, and Ornamental. The Spring Session will open on Monday, April 4th. mar23;2w.

☞ New Dress Goods in great variety cheap at Bence's new store room Beaver. mar;30;3t

MEN and Boys hats spring style, cheap at Fortune's, Diamond, Rochester. 23;2t

LADIES READ THIS.—The undersigned wishes to inform his many friends and customers that he has just returned from the eastern cities, where he has bought a large stock of fresh Dry Goods in beautiful patterns, which are now opened at his new and comodious store room, opposite his former place of business on 3d street Beaver. We want everybody to give us a call at our new store room, feeling satisfied of the beauty, cheapness, and variety of the new stock, consisting of Dry Goods, Millinery Goods, Trimmings, Notions &c. Give us an early call, it will amply repay you—we consider it no trouble to show goods.
mar23;4w.] J. H. BENCE.

THE only place in Beaver county, to get Merimack Prints at 12½ cts. per yard is at Jas. A. Fortune's, Diamond, Rochester. 23;2t.

A LARGE assortment of Wall Paper at Evan Pugh's New Brighton, Pa. 23;2m

Pittsburgh Conference.—The annual conference of the M. E. church, which convened at Johnstown on last Wednesday, adjourned on Monday of this week. The appointments for this vicinity are as follows: Beaver, W. H. Locke; Bridgewater, Jos. Hollingshead; Rochester, J. Gantz; New Brighton, W. Henderson. Rev. James Hollingshead, who has preached in this place for the last two years, goes hence to Mansfield, All. county.

☞ Hats and Bonnets altered and done over cheap at Bence's, Beaver.

THE CHEAP STORE.—Will Smith & Co's, near Diamond, Rochester. [mar23;3t

Look Here! We are bound to sell at Pittsburgh prices, and cannot be undersold in Beaver county, all we ask is an examination, Jas. A. Fortune's, Diamond, Rochester. 23;2t

"Libel."—It will be remembered that a couple of law suits were commenced against us last December—one for damages and the other for 'libel.' The first one was entered by Mr. M. S. Quay, personally, and the latter by his 'friend,' Cook Hall. During the past week the Hall case was brought before the Grand Jury of this county which was then in session, and the bill ignored. Thus ends one of the suits brought against the editor of this paper for the purpose of 'crushing him out.'

CHEAP, cheaper, cheapest Dry Goods in Beaver county, are at Fortune's, Diamond, Rochester. 23;2t

Serious Accident.—On last Thursday morning a horse driven by Mr. Lemuel Edgar, a one armed ex-soldier of this place, became unmanagable, and running away, broke the wagon to pieces and injured Mr. Edgar very severely. His thigh bone was not only broken but also dislocated at the hip. In his great misfortune he has the sympathy and should receive the kind attentions of the whole community.

A SPLENDED stock of children's Carriages and Perambulators at Evan Pugh's book and variety store, Broadway New Brighton, Pa. 23;2m

REMEMBER the closing out sale for two weeks only, at Fortune's, Diamond, Rochester, don't forget to call. 23;2t

It only costs three cents to write to Mellor & Hoene, Pittsburgh, and get complete circulars and prices of the celebrated Pianos and Organs for which they are the sole agents. This house has been established for 40 years, and is the leading music house in this part of the country, and can and does give great advantages to buyers. Those persons who contemplate buying a piano or organ, will find it to their interest to write to Mellor & Hoene, Pittsburgh, and get their catalogue before buying anywhere else. Instruments will be sold on credit if desired, and arrangements made to reduce the cost of freight.

A. MORTON'S gold pens, best in the market at Evan Pugh's New Brighton, Pa. 23;2m

ONE car Cleveland white lime, water lime and plaster for land, received and for sale, wholesale and retail, at Speyerer & Sons, Rochester, Pa.

JUST RECEIVED, cheap Wall Paper at Evan Pugh's New Brighton, Pa. 23;2m

JUST ARRIVED—New Goods, New Styles at new prices at the "cheap Store" near Diamond, Rochester, Pa.
March 30th 2t.] WILL SMITH.

The Lectures.—The last of the series of lectures announced for the winter in Beaver, was delivered in the Court House on last Tuesday evening by the Rev. S. J. Wilson, D. D., an eloquent Presbyterian minister of Pittsburgh. His subject—"The Science of Religion"—was well considered, neatly presented and the lecturer was attentively listened to by his audience.

We have not heard the precise amount realized from the six lectures delivered here during the winter but learn incidentally that it will reach about $100 after all expenses have been liquidated.

STAMPED gold and gilt paper at Evan Pugh's New Brighton, Pa. 23;2m

DON'T FAIL to go to "the cheap Store" and see the *new styles*. No trouble to show goods, always glad to see our friends whether they wish to purchase or not.
March;30;2t] WILL SMITH.

☞ Go to Bence,s and see the latest styles in Hats and Bonnets.
Grand opening this day. mar;30;3t

☞ Address R. V. Pierce, M.D., 135, Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y., and get Dr. Sage's pamphlet on Catarrh, free, or send sixty cents and get Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. $500 reward is offered by the proprietor for a case of catarrh which he cannot cure. Sold by druggists. Cut this out as you may never see it again. Dr. Pierce's Alt. Ext. or Golden Medical Discovery cures severe coughs.

THE AMERICAN STOCK JOURAL.—This Journal is the highest authority in all that pertains to Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine and Poultry. And for variety of information relating to live stock of every kind, it has no superior anywhere. We wish all our subscribers to send for a specimen. Address N. P. Boyer & Co., Publishers, Parkesburg, Pa.

Local Laws.—The following bills have been read in the Senate, which are of local interest:

An Act Relative to Beaver and Mercer Counties.

WHEREAS, The original width of the Beaver and Mercer State road, in the county of Beaver, was laid out at a width of one hundred feet, and

AND WHEREAS, That portion of the same thro' the borough of New Brighton has been, from time to time, encroached upon and reduced to a varia ble width of from 25 to 30 feet; Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That all that portion of said road running through the borough of New Brighton in the county of Beaver, be and is hereby declared a public highway or street, at a width of not less than fifty feet. *Provided, however*, That the town council of said borough shall determine that fifty feet in width is sufficient for public accommodation and convenience.

SEC. 2. That as regulations and control of said road, as a public street within the borough limits, at the width of not less than fifty feet, shall hereafter devolve upon the town council of the borough of New Brighton, and they are hereby empowered to determine the legal location of the same for a public street through said borough, make and prescribe the extent of the public right, at a proper width of not less than fifty feet, as a final limitation of any and all private encroachments upon the same; and, having so determined, to open the same.

An Act to prevent the sale of cider in less quantities than five gallons in the borough of Beaver, Beaver county.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That the sale of cider in less quantities than five gallons within the limits of the borough of Beaver, Beaver county, is hereby prohibited.

SEC. 2. Any person or persons violating the provisions of the foregoing section shall on conviction thereof before any justice of the peace in said borough, be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding twenty five dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment in the common jail of the county for a period not exceeding ten days, or both or either at the discretion of the justice.

We clip the following items from the Wellsville *Union* of last week.

Wm. Tindell, a resident of Shippingport, Pa., was arrested by officer Love, on Friday evening and placed in the Blue Eagle. The Mayor fined him one dollar and costs. William did not have the needful, but succeeded in raising it in East Liverpool, to which place the Marshal accompanied him for that purpose.

Accident.—A young man from Hookstown, on his way to this place on Monday, to work in the machine shop of A. J. Boyce & Co., was thrown from the rear end of the car where he was sitting, by a sudden movement of the train, by which he was so badly injured that he had to be taken back to his home.

Designation.—The Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway Company have supplied its passenger conductors, brakemen and baggage masters with badges to be worn on the hat or cap.

☞ Go to Bence's favorite store for Dry Goods, Millinery Goods, Trimmings &c. mar;30;3t

New Goods at A. C. Hurst's.

☞ Artificial Flowers, the largest stock ever opened in this place, just arrived from the east at Bence's new store opposite his former place of business Beaver. mar;30;3t

☞ Spring Shawls at Bence's. mar;30;3t

Large stock of casalmeres for men and boys, wear at A. C. Hurst's.

The Rev. E. M. Long of Philadelphia, better known as "the children's preacher," will resume his series of Illustrated Sermons in the Presbyterian Church of Bridgewater, on Saturday evening next, April 2d at 7 o'clock.

Mr. Long Preaches to the eye as well as to the ear. This he does, by means of *fine pictures* representing Bible scenes to illustrate the truths contained in his texts. Many earnest Pastors give willing testimony, to the success of these sermons in their churches. The youth and children of the Public Schools and Sabbath Schoools of the community and the public in general, are invited to attend. JAMES M. SHIELDS,
Beaver, Pa. March 28, 1870.

☞ Large stock of Muslins, Calicos &c., at Bence's, very cheap. mar;30;3t

New Goods at right prices at Hurst's.

Court Adjournment.—Court convened in this place on Monday, March 21, all the Judges being present. On Tuesday morning, however, information reached Judge Acheson that his son, Dr. A. W. Acheson, of Brooklyn, N. Y., had suddenly disappeared from his home, and no knowledge of his whereabouts could be obtained. The Judge, feeling it to be his duty to leave for home at once, and go from there to New York, ordered the Grand Jury to finish up their business, and the traverse jurors for that week to return to their homes. These latter will not return again, but those selected for the second week are required to be in attendance at the Court House in Beaver on the 3d Monday in April, at which time as many of the cases on the civil list as can be, will be tried.

The Grand Jury continued in session until Wednesday afternoon, at which time, having concluded their labors, they adjourned and the March term of our court came to a close.

Death of Bishop E. Thompson.—Bishop Edward Thompson, one of the ablest and most distinguished ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died at the Grant House in Wheeling on last Tuesday, a week ago.

The *Register* of that city, in its issue of Wednesday morning, thus speaks of the Bishop's sickness and death:

DEATH OF BISHOP THOMPSON.—Bishop Thompson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died at the Grant House, in this city, yesterday of typhoid pneumonia. Bishop Thompson was taken sick on his arrival in this city after the adjournment of Conference, over which he presided, at Charlestown, and the disease which terminated his life, it is thought, was caused by exposure on the trip and at the new capital. He was a man of great acquirements, and one of the most pleasant and gentlemanly we have ever met. He was formerly President of the Ohio Wesleyan College, at Delaware, Ohio, and the news of his death will fill many hearts in Central Ohio with sadness. He was a native of England, we believe, and about sixty years old at the time of his death. His wife was telegraphed to at Evanston, Ill., where the Bishop held the position of President of the College there, and where his family resided, but the news of his sickness failed to reach Mrs. Thompson in time to have her with him before he died. His departure was peaceful, and he died with words of hope and cheer upon his lips. All that loving hands and skillful physicians could do was done for him, by our citizens, and especially by the members of his own church.

ALL the latest styles of spring skirts at A. C. Hurst's, at Pittsburgh prices.

NEW dry goods, new trimmings, new skirts, new style hats, at the lowest market prices at Hurst's. [mar30;2w.

A Great sensation at New Brighton has been caused by the tremendous low prices at which Schiff & Steinfeld have marked out their new spring goods.—They made really a lucky hit in going East so early this season, as it enables them to undersell their competitors from 10 to 25 per cent, of which every one will be convinced by calling at their popular cheap store. There was, last week, a regular panic in the eastern market. Every wholesale house was striving to dispose of goods at any price, as they labored under the impression that Gold would come down to par at once, and as Schiff & Steinfeld were just in the market they took advantage of this hammering down of goods, and bought a good stock at figures as low as before the war.

Read their new advertisement in this paper and give them an early call before their assortment is broken.

A large and good assortment of bow ribbons at A. C. Hurst's.

Literary & Musical Entertainment.—On last Wednesday evening a very enjoyable literary and musical entainment was given by the pupils of Prof. Taylor's Seminary. The term closed last week. Next term commences March 31st, 1870. The following was the programme for the entertainment on last Wednesday evening:

PART I.

Music—Piano Duo. Valse Brill.,(C. Merz. Misses May and Langstaff.
Piano Solo—Danse Rustique—(W. Mason. Miss Mary Hela, New Castle.
Song—Only a Poor Little Beggar. (Howard.) Private Vocal Class
Paper—The Messenger, part 1st. Miss Vesie Richardson, Tidioute.
Piano Solo—Monastery. (B. Richards). Miss Vesta Miller, New Brighton.
Song—Beautiful Summer. (Powell). Miss Ollie Campbell, Bridgewater.
Essay—The Master over the greatest Servant. Miss Amelia Moorhead, Bridgewater.
Piano Solo—La Bohemie. Chas. Voss. Miss Nellie Barker, New Brighton.
Song—O, Sing the song I love to Me. Private Vocal Class.
Essay—Walking on Stilts. Miss Miriam Wilson, Bridgewater.
Piano Solo—Tarantella. (C. Volweiler). Miss Lizzie McKibben, Kenwood.
Vocal Solo—Come in and shut the door. (Raphaelson). Miss Nellie Barker, New Brighton.
Piano Solo—Nocturne. (J. Leybach). Miss Vesie Richardson, Tidioute.
Vocal Duet—Maids of the Greenwood. (Glover) Misses May and Woodroffe.

PART II.

Piano Duo—Wands Polka Rondino. (J. Raff). Misses Emma and Ella Brown, Youngstown, O.
Vocal Solo—Nightingale's Trill. (Wm. Ganz). Miss Mary Hela, New Castle.
Essay—No Cross, No Crown. Miss Irene Barr, Brownsville.
Piano Solo—La Rose des Alpes Valse. (D. Krug). Miss Nettie Breeden, Youngstown, O.
Song—Little Maggie May. (Blamphin). Private Vocal Class.
Essay—Character. Miss Clara Ewers, Belmont, Ohio.
Piano Solo—La Cascade. (S. Paner). Miss L. Schilling, Switzerland.
Piano Solo—Marche d' Isly. (L. de Meyer). Prof. A. Beuter.
Paper—Messenger, part 2d. Miss Susie May, Tionesta.
Piano Duo—Wandering Jew Waltz. (Burgmuller). Misses Richardson and Woodroffe.
Vocal Solo—One Year Ago. (H. Wood). Miss Susie May, Tionesta.
Vocal Duet—Katy Did—Katy Didn't. (Paul Hughes). Private Vocal Class.

NEW Goods at A. C. Hurst's.

Go and see the great variety of white marsailles and white goods of all kinds at A. C. Hurst's.

LIFE IN UTAH; or, the Mysteries and Crimes of Mormonism; being an expose of the secret Rites and Ceremonies of the Latter-Day Saints, with a full and authentic history of the Mormon sect from its origin to the present time. By J. H. Beadle, Editor of the Salt Lake Reporter, and Utah correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial.—National Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Chicago, &c.

We have received advance sheets of the above work now in press, by the National Publishing Company. It is, truly, a comprehensive work on Utah and Mormonism, and will be sold only on subscription. On the subject of Polygamy, we take the following:

The occasional references hitherto in regard to "Preexistence of the soul," "Sexual resurrection," "Progress in eternity" and "Generation of the gods," have prepared the reader somewhat for special consideration of polygamy; but it is necessay also to look into its earthly history, and the reasons urged for its origin and continuance. And in these reasons we are surprised to find how captivating a veil of religious fancy may be thrown over an institution naturally and inherently vile. Gross forms of religious error seem almost invariably to lead to sensuality, to some singular perversion of the marriage relation or the sexual instinct; probably because the same constitution of mind and temperament which gives rise to the one, powerfully predisposes toward the other.

The revelation grants plurality of wives, in these words:

"And again, as pertaining to the law of the priesthood: If any man espouse a virgin and desires to espouse another, and the first give her consent; and if he espouse the second, and they are virgins, and have vowed to no other man, then is he justified; he cannot commit adultery for they are given unto him; for he cannot commit adultery with that that belongeth unto him, and to none else; and if he have ten virgins given unto him by this law, he cannot commit adultery for they belong to him and are given unto him; therefore is he justified. They are given unto him to multiply and replenish the earth according to my commandment, and to fulfil the promise which was given by my Father before the foundation of the world; and for their exaltation in the eternal worlds, that they may bear the souls of men, for herein is the work of my Father continued, that he may be glorified."

Heavy punishment is threatened to all women who refuse, without good cause, to give their husbands second wives; concluding as follows: "And now, as pertaining unto this law, verily, verily, I say unto you, I will reveal more unto you hereafter; therefore, let this suffice for the present. Behold, I am Alpha and Omega. Amen."

Such is the revelation. Space fails me to note all its contradictions and absurdities. One, however, is worthy of special remark. In the eighth section Emma Smith is commanded to receive lovingly "all those that have been given unto my servant Joseph." The past tense is used. Thus the first revelation authorizing polygamy implies that Joseph had already practiced it. Stranger still, polygamy is expressly forbidden by the "Book of Mormon."

The third book and second chapter of the Book of Mormon condemns polygamy.

ALL the latest styles of ladies hats, hat frames and bonnet frames at A. C. Hurst's.

FAIRBANKS SCALES.—In another column will be found the card of Fairbanks, Morse & Co., of 102 second avenue Pittsburgh, whose manufactory is the largest in the world; and whose scales have stood the test of years and become the recognized standard all over this country and in some parts of Europe. We would call the especial attention of farmers to these scales, believing as we do that they are really indispensable to the farmer as a half bushel measure, and will in a short time save many times their cost.

A full assortment of black silks for sacques, at A. C. Hurst's.

Correspondence.

EDITOR ARGUS:—It appears that your neighbor, the *Radical*, cannot allow the Congressional contest to proceed as other canvasses have heretofore proceeded—without newspaper interference—but must on every occasion, proper or improper, thrust its fangs into one of the candidates, who seems to be an especial object for its hostility. I clip the following gem from the last issue:

"It is notorious that one of the gentlemen now active in the canvass, can never touch bottom in a District Conference, for the reason that our sister counties have no liking for the man, and no faith in his ability, whatever it may be."

The gist of the foregoing amounts to about this: The "sister counties" claim the privilege from time to time of designating one of their own number as the man of their choice. Beaver county is expected to adopt that choice cheerfully, as she has always done. But when it comes her turn, she is coolly told that she must *forego* her own choice and nominate only such an one as may be acceptable to certain prominent schemers in the different counties, or else she must expect to have her choice set aside. Out upon such miserable impudence! Doubtless there are politicians in other portions of the district, as well as here, who undertake to set up a "secret crow" like this, in order to deter the Republicans of Beaver county from interfering with their privately arranged plans. The mass of the people, however, are fair dealing, and will readily extend the same courtesy to a sister county, that they in turn demand for themselves. Just let the Republicans of this county understand that the policy here foreshadowed has been initiated, and is likely to prevail in the future, and how many aspirants in the 'sister counties' would be able to 'touch bottom' in District Conferences or anywhere else—and how long would it be before the people themselves in those same 'sister counties' would be dosed to their heart's content, with their own nauseous medicine.

The editor who would encourage such a dictatorial spirit, or who has not manliness enough to resent it with the utmost scorn, no matter what his own personal preferences may be, is not only *untrue* to his own county, but is a *faithless* guardian of the *honor* of the party he professes to serve. And the candidate, who, instead of resting upon his own home popularity, would make use of such a plea as this in order to make headway against his competitor, ought to be allowed to look mainly outside of his own county for support. FAIR PLAY.

A Change of Tactics.

EDITOR ARGUS:—Months ago when the *Radical* opened up the Congressional question with such indecent haste, it assumed that Mr. M. Weyand would be a candidate, and that he was to run for the benefit of our present Representative. Now, however, it suits its purpose to take a different tack. Hear it:

"But ought Beaver, at present, to make a serious struggle for the nomination? And, if not, is it worth while to convulse the county with what is to be a mere struggle between rival politicians? Has it not been a custom, as binding as law, to concede to our Congressmen two terms. Why has it suddenly became necessary to depart from a usage, which by long sanction has become almost a law of the party."

Had it not been for the intriguing spirit of the editor of the *Radical*, which it seems must be incessantly at work somewhere, there would in all probability be no struggle in this county at the present time. At least the person who has received so much abuse and misrepresentation at the hands of the *Radical*, I am satisfied, would have taken amongst the first to accord the customary usage to Mr. Donley, provided it was the wish of the other counties, and would have gladly adjourned the struggle to this county to some future time. But as persistent has been the determination to drive him to the wall, that no honorable alternative was left but to take up the gage of battle so prematurely and insultingly thrown down.

Is the *Radical* really sincere in its protest against the violation of party usage? I doubt it. It is either an attempt to hoodwink Mr. Donley and his friends, or the plans arranged by the editor and a few of his friends are in danger of miscarrying. Was the gathering of select representatives from the four counties of the district in Pittsburgh in December last convened by Mr. Quay in the interest of Mr. Donley? Were the persons composing that consultation the *friends* or the *enemies* of Mr. D.? Did they resolve that he was entitled to the usage of the party?—or did they come to the conclusion that he must be kicked overboard? Was it not the understanding then and there, that Beaver county was entitled to the nomination, *provided* it was not given to [illegible] who had received it unanimously two years ago? The public desires "illumination" on those points. Come, let us hear.

FRED SHIELDS.

The usual Missionary Anniversary of the M. E. Sabbath school of Beaver, took place on Sabbath afternoon, March 20th.

The exercises consisted in the singing of some beautiful pieces of music, appropriate to the occasion. An address by Master Charley Robinson, and addresses by Messrs. Taylor, Drake and Hollingshead, after which the reports of the various classes were received.

The sum realized was not so large as on some former occasions, yet considering the fact that the school was not in as well organized condition as when occupying their own building, we think was very creditable.

After the reports came the nominations of life members of the missionary Society by the payment of twenty dollars for each member nominated.

The nominations and elections were as follows: Dr. W. P. Boardman, Mrs. John F. Drake, Mrs. Jacob Weyand, Miss Sarah L. McGee, Alonzo P. Thomas and David Carson.

After the singing of appropriate music the audience retired well pleased with the afternoon's entertainment.

COMMUNICATED.

EDUCATIONAL.

From the Pennsylvania School *Chronicle*, for March 1870, we clip the following report, which will be read with interest by the teachers and friends of education in the county. This report will run through several numbers of the ARGUS:

BEAVER COUNTY.

There are 134 schools, 147 school houses, and 42 school districts in Beaver County. Two kinds of schools are recognized—the graded and ungraded or mixed. There are 46 graded, and 135 mixed schools. At your solicitation, Messrs Editors, I propose to familiarize the friends of popular education with the condition and practical workings of our schools, from time to time, make known to Boards of Directors, Teachers and Patrons, throughout the county in an official manner, the results and observations of my work as Superintendent of our Common Schools.

Since the beginning of the School Year, June 1st, 1869, 27 Public Examinations of teachers have been held; no Private Examinations; 93 male and 121 female teachers examined; 190 Provisional and 7 Professional certificates issued; 207 School visitations made; 28 Educational meetings attended; 202 days spent in official duties; 1641 miles traveled, and 489 official letters written. What follows are observations, remarks and suggestions which are taken from the Note Book of Visitations.

New Brighton Borough.—The school house is a substantial brick building, four stories high, furnishing ten school rooms and a hall. The school is classified into four Primary, two Intermediate and three Grammar departments, with one High School department; and is under the supervision of one male Principal and ten female assistant teachers. The several grades are in excellent condition; teachers faithful in the discharge of their responsible duties; scholars studious and making commendable progress. System and energy characterize the whole school. Indeed, is a school in which every citizen of the place should feel an honest pride, and sustain with a manly dignity. The total enrollment of pupils for the month of January was 406, making each room average about 50 scholars. The following is the *percentage of attendance* during the month above mentioned. I apprehend that there are but few schools, anywhere, which will exhibit so satisfactory a record:

	Rooms.	Males	Females.	Total.
No.	10	100	92	96
"	9	95	86	90
"	8	92	85	91
"	7	90	95	93
"	6	91	82	87
"	5	92	89	91
"	4	87	92	89
"	3	97	89	93
"	2	91	99	95
"	1	87	88	86
Summary.....		92	90	91

The Board of Education contemplates removing the High School from room No. 10 to the School Hall—adopting a curriculum of studies that will require two years to complete, and conferring upon those graduating a diploma. The wish is earnestly expressed that the above measures will be promptly carried out, in order that the school may be one of the best educational mediums in Western Pennsylvania I may add, by way of suggestion, that the school should be better supplied with Geographical, Mathematical and Philosophical apparatus; and that more care should be taken with the proper ventilation of the rooms.

Raccoon.—In this school district there are six frame buildings and six schools. Only one of the houses may be said to be comfortable and fairly furnished; the others have passed through their best days. It is a matter worthy of note, however, that the Directors have in view the erection of buildings, from year to year, until each sub-district shall be furnished with a first-class house. Notwithstanding the unfitness of many of the houses for school purposes, the schools themselves, were when visited, with one exception, in a prosperous condition; indeed, some of them might be regarded as model rural schools. The exception that I have mentioned arises more from inexperience on the part of the teacher than from any want of fidelity to the interests of the school. The success of the school in this district, as a whole, is attributed to the efficiency and faithfulness on the part of the teachers; a healthy educational sentiment on the part of the patrons, and last, but not least, a conscientious supervision of the schools on the part of Directors. Those schools which have no outline maps should be furnished with them.

A copy of the *School Chronicle* will find its way into the hands of many Directors and Teachers of the county, for three months *free of charge*, after which time it is sincerely hoped that as many friends of our Common School system as possibly can, will subscribe for it.

Directors can procure a copy of the Annual Report of the State Superintendent, by calling at the Clerk of the Court's office, Beaver, or at my office, Fallston. Directors, teachers, and others, will always find me in my office, in Fallston, on the last Saturday of each month.

GEORGE M. FIELDS,
County Sup't.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

—We regret to learn that W. A. Mickey, esq., of Hopewell township, was seriously injured by a kick from one of his horses on Friday or Saturday last. The animal struck him in the region of the eye smashing his cheek bone badly and cutting him severely above the eyebrow. We are happy to ascertain that his wounds are not regarded as dangerous and that he is doing as well as could be expected.

—Jas. F. Gabby, esq., of Franklin tp., was kicked by a horse on Saturday last while passing through his stable. Fortunately he was so near the animal as to prevent the blow from having full force. One of his teeth was knocked out, his lower lip cut open, and his chest slightly injured. Dr. Dougherty was sent for and dressed the wounds. The hurts are quite painful but not dangerous.

—A. H. Ecker, esq., of the *Review*, shot himself accidently in Pittsburgh one day last week. We have not learned the particulars, but understand he was doing something with a loaded pistol which he carried in his pocket, and inadvertently discharged it. The ball passed thro' the fleshy part of two of the fingers on his right hand and lodged deeply in his side.

The wound is quite serious and painful.

—On Saturday evening last, just after dark, William Templeton, convicted at the term of court of selling liquor without license and sentenced to imprisonment in jail, made his escape from that institution under the following circumstances: It seems that his meals have been brought to him by his wife, and on the evening in question Mrs. Templeton, accompanied by two other women, (who also have friends in the jail,) made her appearance at the sheriff's office bringing her husband's supper with her, requested admittance to the jail, which was granted. After spending some time with the prisoner, the door was unlocked and one of the women came out. Some further time was spent by the other two women who had gone in, when they too came to the door which was again opened by the jailor, and instead of two returning, three persons dressed in female apparel filed out by the jailor, and sheriff without exciting their suspicions. The prisoner's absence was not noticed until late in the evening, when the prisoners were locked in their cells for the night. As soon as his escape was discovered by Sheriff Keys, that official made immediate search for him but the bird had flown. Information was made before Justice Hornish against the wife of Templeton for aiding in the escape, and she was promptly arrested and held in one thousand dollars bail for her appearance at court.

—For some time past a revival has been going on at the M. E. Church, in Cannonsburg, and the attendance has been quite large. On Thursday last, just prior to the assembling of the congregation, the brick chimney that is built from the second story gave way and the whole mass of brick, &c. came crashing through the ceiling into the church. Had the usual crowd of people been in the church at the time, probably some lives would have been lost. The damage to the building will be speadily repaired.

GREENE COUNTY.

—Tom Kirby and Silo Chapman were hauled up before the Burgess Saturday morning, for disturbing the peace by whooping at night. Tom was fined $3, and Silo $1. Not having the wherewith they were toted off to jail, where they made the day hideous with their yells. The novelty however, soon wore off, and they quieted down.

—Sunday at the Methodist Protestant church, two little boys went out doors and indulged in a fight, one of them using a knife.

—The following notice appears in the *Repository* of Green county:

Mr. EDITOR:—You will please announce B. W. DOWNEY, Esq., of Waynesburg as a candidate for Congress, subject to this action of the Greene County Republican Convention.
March 9. MANY REPUBLICANS.

LAWRENCE COUNTY.

—In advance of any official notice from Battery B, but with very pleasant recollections of last year, and with the prospects before us of another agreeable day and evening at Mt Jackson—we take the liberty of reminding the public that the Re union of the members of Cooper's Battery occurs at Mt. Jackson on the 26th of next month.

Capt. W. M'Clelland, of North Beaver, is to deliver the Annual Address, which of course, will be a treat of itself.

—The first train, consisting of a locomotive and eight cars of ore, passed over the new bridge, and to the Shenango works at New Castle, on last Thursday morning. Everything went smoothly, and the road is now an established fact.

—Workmen are busily engaged in laying the ties and rails upon the branch railroad to the furnace and rolling mills. Cars will soon be running into the city. Look out for your cows and pigs.

—We are informed that the "burnt district" is to be built up this season; the work of enlarging the foundations for the new buildings having already commenced. The buildings, we learn, are to be of a most substantial character, three stories high, and extending the entire depth of the block. This improvement, with others to be made on Washington Street during the summer, will give our thoroughfare quite a city like appearance.

—Shot guns and ammunition seem to be much in demand just at present. The wild pigeons have commenced their spring flight, and the sportsmen of this city and neighborhood have been giving them due attention for a few days back. We heard of a Union township party who dispatched nearly a hundred in a single day.

Forty-First Congress.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE, March 17.—Bills and resolutions were offered and introduced on a variety of subjects, but of no general interest. The Georgia bill was debated till adjournment.

HOUSE.—A resolution to perfect the right in the Government of all National Cemeteries, was adopted. A resolution censuring R. R. Butler, M. C. from the State of Tennessee, for nominating a cadet to West Point out of his district and receiving money therefor was, after considerable discussion, adopted.

SENATE, March 18.—An amendment to Senate bill No. 658, relative to the redemption of fractional currency after the 4th of July next, was offered and referred. The bill to legalize the legislative apportionment of the Assemb

Reduction of the Army.

REMARKS OF HON. J. R. DONLEY.

Of this Congressional District, in the House of Representatives, March 10, 1870, on the reduction of the Army.

Mr. DONLEY. Mr. Speaker, what I desire to say can, I trust, be said in the few minutes allotted me. The general features of the bill reported by the Committee on Military Affairs meet my approbation and shall receive my hearty support. In my judgment very important changes are demanded in the system on which our Army is organized. Patterned after that of England, it retains many of the features long since discarded in that country. It needs to be Americanized, to be made to conform to the modern policy of our Government. I have no antipathy to the regular Army, no prejudice to consult, no revenge to gratify. On the contrary, I am proud of the glorious record it has made for itself and the country, and will be the last man to detract from its well earned laurels, gained by its devotion and skill on a thousand battle fields. Neither have I any sympathy with the movement contemplated—from what motives it is not for me to judge—against the very existence of our national Military Academy at West Point. It has proved its power, its usefulness, and its loyalty too fully; it has given to the country too many noble names that shine brightly in our history, and are the admiration of our people to be, if assailed, in any serious danger at the present time. If there are abuses existing let them be corrected, but the same policy that founded demands the continuance of the institution. A wiser policy might dictate for the Academy an enlarged usefulness by enabling it to train a greater number of young men in the higher and completer walks of education, not merely for the Army, but for a hundred pursuits in which men of the highest skill and science are required, and who, when the toesin of war is sounded, are ready and able to render valuable assistance to the Government by whom they were educated.

The essential provisions of the bill are the reduction of the number of officers of the Army, as its title indicates, and the change in the system of payment. No one will seriously dispute that the number of officers is greatly in excess of the requirements of the service. The opposition to the reduction is based on entirely different grounds. By the act of July 28, 1866, as modified by that of March 3, 1869, requiring the consolidation of the infantry regiments, the regular Army now consists of five regiments of artillery, ten of cavalry, twenty-five of infantry, a battalion of engineers, and the cadets undergoing instruction at the Military Academy. By the consolidation, after assignments to vacancies, transfers to other arms, resignations, dismissals and so on, there remains, as appears by the Army Register just issued, five hundred and sixteen unassigned or supernumerary officers. Many of these are engaged temporarily in various duties, such as reconstruction and recruiting, while many are at home "awaiting orders." With reconstruction accomplished and the Freedmen's Bureau closed, the greater part of this number will be out of business as we say in civil life, and the list "awaiting orders" greatly increased. This large excess exist after the companies and regiments are all officered according to law, and it seems to me there is no kind of necessity for a greater number than is sufficient to complete these organizations. Any detail necessary for recruiting, courts martial, Indian agencies, can be made from assigned officers without at all impairing the efficiency of the service. During the late war there were seldom more than two thirds and often but one third of the complement of line or field officers of a company or regiment present for duty. These organizations are now much depleted and can certainly in time of peace spare an officer occasionally for the before mentioned duties, or any other that the exigencies of the service may require.

It is urged against the reduction that these officers entered the Army with the understanding that they were to have a life tenure in their profession, subject only to their good behavior, and that they are justified to engage in other pursuits. The first objection is not without force, but the tenure is always subject to the requirments of the service. This is true in the civil service of the Government, and the rule is becoming recognized in Europe in both civil and military affairs. If our military establishment grew too large in time of war for a time of peace, as it did, it is a duty that we owe to the country to reduce it, not only in the number of enlisted men, but in the excess of officers occasioned by the reduction of the former. Two good reasons demand such a course. It is contrary to the genius and practice of our Government to have a large number of employes filling positions in which there is no service to perform. It is required by that idea of economy now happily and necessarily pervading and the country. The second objection, that these men are unfitted because of their present life for the civil professions, possesses very little strength, except, perhaps, in a few cases. The Military Academy furnishes to those who are so fortunate as to become its students and graduates a complete mental and physical training, as well as thorough knowledge of the arts, sciences and several languages. It seeks, and perhaps more fully accomplishes its aim than any other institution in the world, to send out from its venerated halls full developed manhood. Nor does subsequent service in the field impair those high qualities so successfully ingrafted into the student. Rapidity of thought, self-reliance, and promptness of execution are required by the demands of the profession, and the man, whether from the Academy or the walks of civil life, if worthy of an officer's position, will be influenced and strengthened by the vigorous training.

The qualities thus taught and secured are sure passports to success anywhere and in any business. Some may be expected to fail, but some, quite too many, I fear, are already failures, and from these we should be speedily relieved. The great majority are comparatively young men, skillful and active, and they will as readily adapt themselves to the change of life as did the noble volunteers when disbanded in 1865 after three or four years' gallant service. In this country the field of labor is too broad and the avenues to success too many for any man to fail that has a willing hand and a brave heart.

The numbers and grades of the unassigned officers are as follows: seventeen colonels, eighteen lieutenant-colonels, twenty majors, one hundred and eighty four captains, two hundred and nineteen first lieutenants, fifty six second lieutenants, and two chaplains. At the rate of payment proposed in the bill these supernumeraries, would receive $301,000, without including the ten per cent. for every five years of continuous service. With the burden of our public debt, and with taxation pressing upon the people, it behooves their representatives to economize at every point; to discharge every employe who is no longer required, and bring down the expenditures to the lowest standard, to the end that taxes may be lowered while our debt is being steadily decreased. Here a large economy can be practiced. It is proposed to increase the retired list from one hundred and seventy seven to two hundred and fifty, with seventy-five per cent of the pay of the rank when retired. Even when this is done a discharge of the supernumeraries, after a thorough examination of all alike of the service with a view that reduction may fall equally, will work a saving to the Treasury of over three fourths of a million of dollars. If in addition the staff corps is reduced to the number that the requirements of the service demand, as it should be, and the other changes made that are suggested, the whole amount saved will exceed $1,500,000. In my judgment the country demands this economy and will hold as responsible for its exercise. Professions of reform are not sufficient; the people want real, tangible evidences of success in that direction. Let their Representatives be faithful to this sentiment, and equal to this demand, and they will receive the approval of well done good and faithful servants.'

The system of payment to officers of the army is somewhat of a curiosity. But few of them can tell what amount they will receive on the next pay day. How is it calculated? Look at the items entering into each monthly account—pay proper, commutation of rations, pay for servants, commutation for servants' rations, commutation for fuel, for quarters, for longevity rations, additional compensation for commanding company, and so on. It is a fact that, owing to the complications, intricacies and embarrassments attendant upon a proper adjustment of Paymasters' accounts in the War and Treasury Departments, by reason of the complexity of the system and the many questions of law and regulations arising therein, but few employes have been found competent to properly adjust them, and that skill has been acquired after years of patient toil and careful study. This is unnecessary, and should be corrected. A simple statement, such as this bill proposes, of the pay of each grade will prevent false certificates, wrong in principle, but, in this case sanctioned by long established custom, and perplexing mistakes. It will insure to the officer prompt payment instead of embarrassing delays, and will reduce the expenses in the examination, auditing, and settlement of the accounts of paymasters, by causing a large reduction of the force of employes engaged thereon in the War and Treasury Departments.

The present anomalous system is part of our heritage from England. It is now in opposition, but should be made to harmonize with our modern policy. The Post Office Department having become fully satisfied of the failure and abuse arising from allowing its agents a percentage on their seizures, has entirely changed, with good results, its policy in this respect. A similar change, and for the same reasons, is recommended by the President and Secretary of the Treasury for the Treasury Department. The reform is needed, and will insure greater honesty and closer attention to legitimate business when the salary is definite and certain, and should be applied to all the branches of the Government. If the proposed change is effected some inequalities will doubtless appear, but they will be far less than exist under the present system. The officer in the city may complain that he is not paid equally with his brethren on the frontier, inasmuch as from the necessity of the situation the latter will be furnished quarters and fuel free of expense by the Government, but surely this would be but a slight compensation for the hardships and deprivations of frontier service.

Thus far the bill has received my unqualified approval and support, but there are one or two features which I think should be modified or stricken out. If, however, the House decides otherwise, I shall cheerfully submit and not hesitate to vote for the bill on its passage. It seems to me that the bravest titles gained by meritorious service, and costing nothing to the Government, should not at once fall stroke by entirely disregarded. They are esteemed as highly as the French value prizes in the cross of the Legion of Honor, and we should hesitate before stripping the gallant soldier of his hard earned decoration. He will keenly feel the degradation imposed by the country which he serves. Refusal to confer the rank, if you choose, in time of peace, but let those wear the honor who by valor and skill have already secured it.

The reduction of the heads of the staff corps from their present rank to a lower grade is, to my mind, unjust to the present incumbents. It has been said that they can retire if they do not choose to accept and let others take their places; but that it is hardly a sound argument, though often used in other connections as well as in this. Most of these gentlemen gained their position, and all for efficient service during the war, and every soldier knows how well they did their work; for the wants of no army in the world were ever so well administered to as those of the Federal Army during the rebellion by the chiefs whom we now propose to degrade.

Their services are not required, for there are yet great duties to be performed under their supervision, and it is not proposed to dispense with them. Why then reduce them? As an example of the injustice of this measure, take the case of the Quartermaster General, whose loyalty and ability at the head of his department have been so conspicuous since 1861. The proposition to strip him of the rank personally conferred by President Lincoln for gigantic labors efficiently executed, and reduce him to a colonel's grade and pay, and at the same time disbursement of $15,000,000 during the coming year, is unwise and should not receive the sanction of Congress. These officers are compelled, by the necessity of their positions, to reside in the capital of the nation, the most expensive city at the United States; and I submit we should not, in justice to them, for this reason as well as others, adopt this feature of the bill. If the Government would have honest, faithful servants, it must be true to them. Let us be just to all, to the country, to the Army, and to ourselves.

A Reminiscence of Slavery — A Mother's Sacrafice of her Child.

The Cincinnati *Chronicle* contains the following intensely interesting article upon a historical subject:

It cannot have passed from the mind of any reader who lived in this city fifteen years ago, that one morning early in February, 1856, a great sensation stirred the whole community, as it had scarcely ever been stirred before. The river was frozen over solid, and the old "Mason and Dixon line" between freedom and slavery almost as much obliterated as it is now; so much so, at least, that there were frequent stampedes of the "sleek and well fed" slaves, so poetically described by one of the great champions of the peculiar institution. In consequence of this facility for escape, United States Marshals, and detective police were vigilant, their "itching palms" stimulating to duty, as the scent of blood incites the hound to the chase.

Among those who improved the opportunity, and, like too many others, fell woefully short of realizing their fond expectations, were a family of Garners, the old father and mother about fifty years of age each, and a son, Robert Garner, his wife Margaret, and four children—two boys and two girls. The old people and Margaret belonged to James Marshall, of Boone county, Ky., while the wife and children of the latter belonged to Archibald K. Gaines, of the same neighborhood, the husband, of course, having no control over, or duties in regard to them. But his desire to exercise such rights and privileges led him to hitch up two of his master's horses to a sleigh in the dead hour of night, and, putting his old father and mother and his own family therein, drive rapidly to the river.

Leaving the team on shore opposite the foot of Western Row, they all crossed on the ice, and were met on this side by a colored man named Elijah Kite, son of "old Joe Kite," of notorious reputation, who had been notified to assist them to the "underground railroad." He conducted them to a tenement, occupied by himself, a few squares below Mill Creek bridge. He then left them until he went out to arrange for their departure to Canada. He was to be back before day, according to the injunction of Robert Garner, but did not come until about nine o'clock, when he was soon followed by a posse of officers, accompanied by the masters of the slaves.

The scene that followed was described by the newspaper reporters of that day, as obtained from the white persons present, all of whom had interests in conflict with those of the unfortunate negroes, and was colored accordingly.

We yesterday learned that Robert Garner, the principal mover in this affair, and whose wife was the tragic heroine in its bloody termination, was now residing in our city.

Mr. Garner says that Elijah Kite was an own cousin of his wife's, and was, therefore, advised of their coming, and requested to assist in their escape; but, instead of assisting them—he now believes, and at the time suspected—was guilty of treachorously selling his kin-folk back into the hands of their masters. His long absence, while professing to be making arrangements for their continued flight, which should have been ready beforehand, and his neglect to return before day to secrete them, is strong justification for the suspicion.

When the officers and masters arrived at the door and demanded admission, Robert drew a pistol with which he had provided himself, and said the first man who attempted to enter he would shoot dead. At the same time, his wife, Margaret, seized a butcher knife that was lying on the table, and declared she would kill every child she had before she would see them carried back into slavery. While some of the outsiders were banging at the door, another, a Mr. Patterson, of the Fourth Ward, raised a window and was about to enter, when Robert shot him in the mouth. He fell back, but was not killed. On turning round, Robert saw that his wife had cut the throat of her girl Mary, three years old, from ear to ear, who was weltering in her blood on the floor, and was making a dash at his boy Samuel. He sprang to his rescue, calling on her to desist, and received part of the blow himself, the remainder taking effect on the child. Then the door was broken open, and he fired two or three shots at the intruder, who, by the way, was Clinton Butts, the present well known Marshall of Covington. They were then overpowered, and with an immense mob at their heels, carried off to prison.

Of the hearing of the case before U. S. Commissioner Pendery, which lasted about two weeks, and in which they were voluntarily defended by that ever ready legal friend of the slave, Mr. John Jolliffe, assisted by Mr. Gitchell, we need not now write. It ended, as all such cases did in those days, in remanding the whole party back to their masters.

Robert, his wife and children, were speedily sent off to the South—the fearful purgatory of Northern slaves. Clinton Butts conducted them as far as Louisville, where they were shipped to a brother of one of their old masters, LeGrand Gaines, a cotton broker of New Orleans. On their way down, their boat was run into by another, and sunk, and among the lives lost was the infant child of the unhappy slaves. It was reported that the mother drowned her child, in accordance with her frenzied declaration, under fearful excitement, that she would kill all her children rather than see them all go back into slavery. But the father protests that such was not the case, and that his wife never attempted to injure her children afterward, although she frequently repeated her conviction that it would be better for them to be put out of the world than live in slavery.

In New Orleans Robert hired his own time, and that of his wife, and supported his own family by hard work and in great destitution, until all were sold to a Judge Bonham and taken to Tennessee Landing, where they were forced to labor on the plantation. Here Margaret Garner died in 1858, of typhoid fever. Her last words to her devoted husband were, never to marry again in slavery, but to live in hope of freedom, which she believed would come soon in some way.

Robert heeded her injunction; remained at Tennessee Landing till the war broke out, when he made his way to the Union lines, entered the gunboat service, was in the siege of Vicksburg, and was in active service until the close of the war, when he received an honorable discharge. He subsequently married, and is now living in this city. His two boys, Thomas and Samuel, are living on a farm opposite to Vicksburg, Mississippi.

WHO KILLED THE CONFEDERACY.

We make some extracts from a communication in the New York *Tribune*, by Edward A. Pollard, a rebel editor in Richmond during the war, and since then the author of the life of Jefferson Davis. We principally reproduce it because of the views it expresses of the relative merits of Gen. McClellan and Gen. Grant. They are those that impartial history will most certainly sustain. He says:

> The suspicion is gaining ground that had we put in the war Grant & Co. at the time we did McClellan, they would in all probability have come out about as we did—defeated, as he was. These last great heroes of the war had the good luck to be in command when the Confederacy had no longer the fierce armies that sent them whirling back into Washington. The war had ended in the South nearly a year before we learned the fact in the North.

The statement is one made either in gross ignorance of historical facts of the late war, or in a reckless desire to support the preference of a certain person at the expense of another.—But before proceeding to correct a statement so utterly at variance with truth let the present writer be understood. He is no panegyrist of Grant, and politically he dissents from him. It is then from no personal admiration of Grant that he attempts to extricate him from an unjust comparison, but from the simple, and irrepressible desire which every honest man feels to correct a false statement made in his presence, and where his own knowledge furnishes him with means of contradiction, he has undertaken the present explanation forcing an indifference to persons named in the comparison, and careful only for the truth of history.

To those at all acquainted with the comparative condition of the Southern Confederacy at different times of the war, the fact is certain that with reference to the inferiority of numbers opposed on the Confederate side, Gen. McClellan had, in the year 1862, advantages greater than Grant or any Northern commander ever had. He had these advantages inviting him steadily for six months; and that he did not avail himself of them, and that there was at last an accumulation of Confederate numbers allowed by him sufficient to whip him, so far from furnishing an excuse, but gives to his condemnation the additional charge of torpor and imbecility. In February, 1862, when urged by President Lincoln to advance, when the Federal troops in Virginia and about Washington numbered 193,142, and when McClellan himself boasted that his "Grand Army" was "magnificent in material, admirable in discipline and instruction, excellently equipped and armed," he had on his front, to dispute his passage to Richmond, a force which numbered of all arms a little more than *twenty-seven thousand men!* This estimate of the Confederate army at Manassas is from a staff officer of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, its commander, and must be taken as authentic. More than this, that little army was, in the early months of 1862, in the saddest state of disorganization, having been turned into an 'electioneering camp' by the folly of the Confederate Congress, and, says a staff officer of Gen. Stonewall Jackson, "had McClellan then advanced, he would have found little else than demoralized men, disgracing the uniform of soldiers, covering the way to Richmond."

Did Grant ever have such a chance? And if McClellan did not use it, is not the act of omission in a military commander to be taken as a proof of inferior generalship quite as well as that of commission?

Again; when McClellan went down to Yorktown, and opened another campaign there, the 'fierce army' that then opposed him was exactly *seven thousand five hundred men.* General Magruder commanded all that then in the pathway of McClellan while the bulk of the Confederate forces was still in motion in the neighborhood of the Rappahannock and Rapidan, and he had the assurance of reinforcements. The force of McClellan was *then* ten times his own; they had commenced a daily cannonading upon his lines; and a council of general officers was convened to consult whether the little army of 7,500 men should maintain its position in the face of ten fold odds, or retire before the enemy. The opinion of the council was unanimous for the latter alternative, with the exception of one officer, who declared that every man should die in the intrenchments before the little army should fall back. "By G—d, it shall be so," was the sudden exclamation of Gen. Magruder, in sympathy with the gallant suggestion. And so Richmond was saved.

McClellan was defeated at last by an army not greatly inferior in numbers, which he had supinely allowed to be drawn in from the ends of the Confederacy. "But so far from its being a 'fierce army,'" we report the facts as it came from the lips of Gen. Lee: "Nearly two-thirds were raw conscripts, who had never been under fire, and were only half instructed."

If any balance of generalship is to be held between McClellan and Grant as to the numbers of forces which opposed them in their respective campaigns in Virginia, or as to the veteran material of these forces, their condition of discipline, and, in general, their formidable character, we shall have no hesitation in deciding who was the greatest General. The test is not the most certain one, but the correspondent referred to has chosen to interpose it, and however significant this act of ingenuity may be in his own person, there are not a few Southern newspapers which have solemnly adopted it.

As to the general question of comparative merits as commanders, between McClellan and Grant, what we have said of the former suggests the main difference between the rivals. McClellan may have been an excellent organizer of armies; it has been said of him that he had the poetry of war without its inspiration. There could be no greater contrast to his moral timidity, the mechanical sense of order, the slow genius, if genius at all, of "Athelstane, the Unready," than those quick instincts of fight in Grant which gave him this merit of a great commander—that he *never declined a battle*, and that he went at it with a force of decision that sometimes appeared irregular, simply because it never calculated the inferior circumstances of the situation. His military genius might have been unbrilliant and ponderous one of a commander determined to conquer by repeated strokes of physical force; but no one can doubt the readiness and determination with which he struck at all times. If he had no finesse, he had no procrastination. He was never bothered by that nice attention to details which is always adjusting and re-adjusting, which never realizes precisely the combination it desires, and which, instead of making real preparations, keeps itself only in a constant state of unreadiness and distrust.

But the fact which we wish especially to bring to light, and which may surprise some readers, is that the Southern Confederacy, so far from being the extremity of despair described by the Washington correspondent when Grant undertook the campaign of 1861, was never at any time of the war, in a *military* point of view, more abundant and superb. The lapse from the condition was sudden and awful before the year was out, and from causes at which we shall presently glance. But the truth is indisputable to those who lived in the South at the time, and made careful and intelligent observations around them, that the Confederacy never turned upon her foe a more imposing and determined aspect than when, in the early months of 1864, Grant took command of the Northern forces in Virginia, and found on his front an army which, though somewhat less numerous than that which defeated McClellan around Richmond, was formidable. It was an army of 60,000 men, all told—the best seasoned army that Virginia had ever put in the field—composed entirely of veterans, and inspired by a combination of every circumstance that could breed courage or insure devotion.

* * * * * * *

Gen. Grant, however we may esteem him as a commander superior to McClellan, has but small honors as a conqueror. Let it be said in justice to him that in the opening of the year 1864 he fought against advantages at which McClellan would have been appalled; that the Confederacy, at least in Virginia, was far stronger then to expel him than it was to drive McClellan from Mannassas or from Yorktown; that he fought Lee's army with decision, with spirit, and with something of success. So far, the comparison between himself and McClellan, may be held; and here it ends. While Grant was pounding away, insidious causes in the rear fought against the gallant army, and while the Northern General was doing his best in the field, there was a black hand laid inwardly on the vitals of the Confederacy, slowly compressing the life out of it, and leaving him only a strangled victim to be carried in his train of triumph.

The Southern Confederacy was never conquered by the force of arms. No desperate and multitudinous battle decided its fate. There was no dramatic close; it was the collapse, suddenly and complete by pressure, of a thoroughly rotten thing. Jefferson Davis was not where, in his speech at Rocketts in 1861, he promised he would be—"where the last line of bayonets was leveled;"—that clown of the war, Bombastes Furioso Wise, did not do, as he once declared he would do, in his colicky style of oratory—having a habit of delivery as if his eloquence cut him across the bowels—die in the arms of glory on the battle field; "the last ditch" proved bloodless, a slough from which have been bred creatures with ditch-water in their veins, the toad-eaters and dirt eaters of our day.

The former rular of eight millions of our people survives to felicitate himself over a bargain by which he has sold out his plantation and stock in trading coin company for $15,000 a year; the clown of the war, having laid aside his feathers and flint lock pistols, superintends a gift enterprize of "real diamonds and plated ware," advertised by the certificates of negro barbers who have drawn prizes in his lottery; the man of Atlanta, he "of the lion's heart and wooden head," sells beans and potatoes; Northrup, the great, has crept somewhere into a small hole and drawn it in after him; Memminger, the sorrowful knight of the tall, black, beaver hat, no more edifies the world with schemes of raising national revenues by collections in the shinplaster, or black bags suspended from the ends of long reaching poles; the gunboats that were to have been built from broken pots and old horse shoes, and the national treasures that were to be amassed of gifts of sugar tongs and finger rings, have passed away, or are remembered rather as crazy fancies than as classical romances. Into such a mean and grotesque show have dwindled and sunk all the theatrical glories of the great Southern Confederacy. From a descent so base and ludicrous it remains for the historian of the South, at once faithful and affectionate, to rescue the fame of his country, to show that a great cause was lost, not, indeed, through the weakness or demerits of the people of the South, but that if was ruined by the incompetency of leaders who, in a proper order of things, have been at the rear of its followers, and burlesqued by the follies of champions who are thought of now only as commedians and charlatans.

EDWARD A. POLLARD.

Lynchburg, Va., March 4, 1870.

—Barbara Ubryk, the famous Cracow nun, whose unheard of sufferings excited so much indignation last year, died on the 24th of February, at the Cracow Hospital. She was privately buried, apprehensions being entertained by the authorities that a public funeral would give rise to riotous demonstrations on the part of the populace.

—They have trouble in New York because the proprietors of Irving Hall will not permit the Anti-slavery Society to meet there, giving as a reason that "to admit colored people to their hall would injure its reputation and their patronage." Shame!

Blessed Saint! Almost marter! Hed he bin arrested in Cincinnati for obtainin goods under false prefences, and hed he died in a Bastell, wat a fittin climax to a life so crowned with beauties! And hed he so died my dest to him wood hev bin cancelled. But we can't expect to hev everything arranged to soot us. I shel rite the aged saint a letter uv congratulashen on his happy escape.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
(Late Postmaster.)

New Advertisements.

DEAVER LADIES' SEMINARY.—The next term of this institution will begin on Monday April 4th, next. We have no disposition to boast of what we have done or can do. The character of our boarding department we leave to the reports of our boarders. The thoroughness of our instruction, and the progress of our pupils in every department, we leave to the test of the final examinations, and of the public exhibition set for the 30th of next June, being willing to abide the judgment of those who are capable of distinguishing gold from tinsel—themselves scholars therefore know what constitutes scholarship—and the patrons of our patronage we leave to the testimony of our catalogue, counting names of pupils by cases.

Prof. V. de Hass, of Pittsburgh, so long and favorably known as a master of the science of music, will continue in charge of this Department.

Prof. H. Leonhart, now of our borough, and well known in this community, will continue in charge of the classes in Drawing and in German Language.

Learning is free to choose. I expect to receive, as heretofore, a liberal patronage during the next session.

D. H. & A. McLEAN, *Prin.*
mar17:tf

DR. J. C. LEVIS' Office, Dunlap's Corner, Bridgewater, Pa. I will pay prompt attention to all surgical cases. [mar9:1y

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is just receiving one of the Largest and Best Selected Stocks of

WALL PAPER

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Window Shades, Books, Stationery, Traveling Bags, Satchels, Baskets, Trunks, Valises, Toys, Guitars, Violins, Flutes, Accordeons all kinds of Music Strings,

LOOKING GLASSES,

(all sizes), Picture Frames, Bird Cages, Inks, Blank Books, Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views, and everything desirable in his line that has ever been brought to this county. His Stock is

CAREFULLY SELECTED,

Purchased from first hands, and will be

Sold at Greatly Reduced Prices.

Call and Examine for Yourselves.

OUR STOCK OF CARPETS

Will be unusually large for the present season, and a room for the keeping and sale of Carpets will adjorn the Store.

mar23:3m] [Radical copy.]

The Celebrated Wilson Shuttle Sewing MACHINE.

STITCH! STITCH!! STITCH!!!

Stop! please, and don't rain your eyes and constitution by leaning over the slow progress of that machine, but save the all important cents, and *no one*, by procuring a first class *Sewing Machine*, one that makes the celebrated lock stitch, alike on both sides, and one of the least complicated, durable and simple in construction; runs very light; is easy to operate; received the first diploma at the late fair; is giving the best of satisfaction in all parts; is warranted for three years, and price only $40. Such an one is *The Celebrated Wilson Shuttle Sewing Machine.* For further particulars call at the office, one door below L. S. Atkins' Hat Store, Beaver, Pa., or address for testimonials, circulars, &c., S. J. ANDERSON, Agent.
mar31:3t] Beaver, Pa.

ELECTION.—The Stockholders of "The Big Beaver Creek Company for erecting a Bridge over Big Beaver Creek, at or near Wolf Lane, in the county of Beaver," are hereby notified that an election for one President, six Managers and a Treasurer, will be held in the Toll House of said Company, on the last Monday—the 25th day of April next, commencing at 10 o'clock, a. m. JAS. ALLISON,
mar21:4w] Treasurer.

Administrator's Notice.—The undersigned, having been appointed Administrator of the estate of Washington Londis, deceased, late of Moon township, Beaver county, Pa., all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment; and all those having claims against it will present them duly authenticated for settlement. G. W. SHROADS, *Admr.*
mar22:6w

MARBLE.

W. H. MARSHALL, ROCHESTER MARBLE WORKS,

MANUFACTURER OF

MONUMENTS,

Head and Foot Stones,

Marble and Stone Posts

FOR CEMETERY LOTS.

We have now on hand the largest selection of Monuments and Head Stones that have ever been offered for sale in this county; which we are

Selling from 10 to 20 per cent. Less

than they can be had in the cities, or bought from Agents traveling, as we are generally misrepresented both as to quality of marble and the size of work contracted for.

Persons wishing anything in our line will please call and examine our work and prices before purchasing elsewhere, and see what they are buying, and get what they buy.

Grindstones always on hand. [mar16:6m.

Miscellaneous.

BUYERS, LOOK HERE!

The undersigned, thankful for past favors would respectfully inform the public that he has one of the finest selections of

WALL-PAPER,
WINDOW SHADES,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
Etc., Etc.,

on hand to be found in the county. His assortment of

BOOKS

Is complete, while no pains are spared on his part to make his

STATIONERY DEPARTMENT

equal to the best of City Establishments. He is the exclusive agent for the celebrated

Foley's Gold Pen,

for this county. Those seeking a good Gold Pen, would do well to see them before purchasing. He is the Agent for the county for Kriser's Photograph Marriage Certificate. The attention of Clergymen is respectfully called to this, as he can sell them at the same discount as they would get from the Publisher. Alexander's School Government for sale at Publisher's prices.

Also on hand, Toys and Variety Goods, suitable for all seasons.

J. F. PRICE,
Jan1, 1870:1y Broadway, New Brighton.

CLOSING OUT SALE.

Owing to the death of the senior partner, Mr. J. M. Burchfield, the entire stock of goods will be sold regardless of Cost.

The Stock consists of

Silks, black and colored,

ALPACAS

VALENE POPLINS, IRISH POPLINS,

Black Cloths, Cloakings, Broche Shawls,

PLAID SHAWLS, CASSIMERES,

and a full line of

DOMESTIC GOODS,

AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO'S.,

No. 59 Sixth Street, late 61, Cait)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

nov10tc.

Christmas Presents.

MEYRAN & SIEDLE,

Successors to

REINEMAN, MEYRAN & SIEDLE,

No. 42, Fifth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, Pa.

Have just opened especially for the coming holidays an unusually large and elegant stock of

FINE JEWELRY,

WATCHES, DIAMONDS,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

Fine Table Cutlery, French Clocks, Bronzes, Musical Boxes, Jas. Nardin's, Charles Jacot's and Frodsham's Watches.

American Watches,

made by Appleton, Tracy & Co., American Watch Co., E. Howard & Co., Elgin Watch Co.

FINE AMERICAN CLOCKS,

Made by SETH THOMAS.

Of which a large assortment is constantly kept on hand in our basement, and sold wholesale and retail. (eh dec 8.

TRUSSES

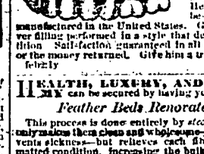
MADE UNDER

Dr. Betzsl's Patent,

And all other kinds manufactured. See Dr. S. D. Gross' System of Surgery, Vol. II., page 542. Send for a price list

PITTSBURGH TRUSS CO.,
188 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
jan5:tf

Dentistry.



Dr. J. Murray, of Bridgewater, is determined that no Dentist in the State shall do better work or cheaper than he offers it to his patrons. He uses the best materials manufactured in the United States. Gold and Silver fillings performed in a style that defies competition. Satisfaction guaranteed in all operations, or the money returned. Give him a trial.

febl:ly

HEALTH, LUXURY, AND ECONOMY can be secured by having your

Feather Beds Renovated.

This process is done entirely by *steam*, and not only renders them clean and wholesome—which prevents sickness—but relieves each fibre from its matted condition, increasing the bulk of the bed sometimes one half, rendering them more luxurious. In fact it is everything to old and new feather beds, destroying all moths, or liability to them, removing all disagreeable scent (common among new feathers) and all gummy or glutinous substance from the quill, thereby preserving them from the effects of long usage.

We would, therefore, say to the citizens of this place, that we are among them for a few days, to render essential benefit. Our facilities are such, that upon being ordered to do so, we can take and return beds the same day, well renovated and ready for immediate use, for two dollars per bed, including pillows and bolster, if suitable to turn to bed. Now give us your best or poorest, new or old, provided they are geese, hen or duck feathers. We warrant satisfaction or make no charge. All orders left at our place of business—opposite Johnson's store, Rochester—will receive immediate attention. Cartage free. State and County Rights for sale. Patented June 21, 1853.

G. H. PHILLIPS & CO,
mar16:3w] *Proprietors.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been issued to the subscriber on the estate of Catharine Wiedmeyer deceased, late of New Sewickley township, Beaver county, Pa., this is, therefore to notify all persons indebted to said estate that immediate payment is required. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement. WILLIAM DIEM,
mar9:6w*) *Admin'r.*

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE and Water Power, for sale at Fallston, Pennsylvania. The property formerly known as the Bucket and Tub Factory, in Fallston, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, with twenty shares of Water Power, Buildings, Machinery, &c., &c., is offered at private sale. First, the three-story Brick Warehouse, Iron Roof, Shutters, Rafters, Plates and Doors, being 20 by 40 feet, and attached thereto a three-story Frame Building, known as the Bucket Factory, being 40 by 60 feet. Second, a two-story Frame Building, being 30 by 50 feet, 50 feet above Factory. Third, a two-story Frame Building with Stone Basement, 30 by 60 feet, 70 feet above No. 2 and known as the Tub Factory. Fourth, a Brick Building with Slate Roof 30 by 50 feet and 35 feet above No. 3, they being connected by elevated causeway known. Also as the Tub Factory, all situated along the Fallston Race and Beaver River, about 270 feet in extent, with 20 shares of Water Power, together with all the wheels, Tub and Bucket Machinery and Gearing for immediate use. This embraces by far the best available Water Power as a whole upon the Fallston Race, and can be adapted to any branch of manufacturing business.

For price and terms of sale information may be obtained on application to ALEX. H. MILLER, Esq., 93 Diamond Street, Pittsburgh, or R. B. CHAMBERLIN, New Brighton. [mar16:3w

Blank Constable's sales for sale at the Argus office.

Wall Paper! Wall Paper!

For 1870.

Wholesale and Retail,

Cheap Brown, White & Satin Papers,

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL.

Paper Window Curtains every variety,

GOLD BORDERED SHADES,

Of Cloth Shades, Plain and Figured;

BUFF AND WHITE HOLLAND;

ALL AT LOWER PRICES THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED.

THOS. PALMER & CO.

91 Wood St., between 4th & 5th Avenue. 2d door below Diamond Alley, Pittsburgh, Pa.
mar9:3m.

FOR SALE.—A first class Engine, Boiler, Smoke Stack and Counter-Shaft with Drum attached, all complete and as good as new; built by the well known firm of Sharpe, Davis & Boswell, of Salem, Ohio. Boiler tubular; Cylinder 6 inches in bore and 12 inches in stroke, on cast iron bed-plate, of sufficient horse power to run either a circular or muley saw. Also a full set of Oil tools. Persons wishing to purchase a No. 1 Engine with the above fixtures complete, will do well to call on

D. M. DUNLOP,
mar2:tf Beaver, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary having been granted to the subscribers on the estate of James Caughey, deceased, late of Darlington Tp., all persons indebted to the said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement. S. G. CAUGHEY,
J. R. CHUGHEY,
mar9:6w] *Ex'rs.*

Dry Goods.

New Arrival of Goods

Speyerer & Sons,

Corner of Water and James Streets,

ROCHESTER, PENN'A.

Have just returned from the east with a large stock of goods bought at the lowest cash prices, which they offer to the public at

REASONABLE PRICES,

Consisting of

DRY GOODS.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

AND HARDWARE,

PRINTS, TURKS, COBURGS, ALPACAS, WOOL DELAINS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SHAWLS, SILKS, FLANNELS, MERINOS, MEN'S UNDERWEAR,

HATS, CAPS, *BOOTS AND SHOES*

ROPE, OCUM & PACKING YARN,

IRON & NAILS,

Paints, Oils and Putty,

Queensware and Willow Ware,

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, BACON,

&c., &c., &c.

We still have control of the celebrated

CANTON CITY MILLS FLOUR,

AND

NEWCREEK FLOUR.

We recieve the above brands by the car load, and can sell them at

Pittsburgh Prices

saving freight on same.

We can sell IRON, NAILS, SUGARS, COFFEES, TEAS, SOAPS, SPICES, &c., at wholesale prices to dealers.

☞Thanking the public for past patronage, we hope to merit a liberal share for the future. We always buy for cash and sell cheap.

P. S. Also agents for the

KNIFFEN MOWER AND REAPER

and *Pittsburgh National Plow Co's.*

PLOWS.

Pure Catawba and Concord wine of our own vintage for medical and Sacramental purposes are highly recommended by those who have used them.
nov3te.

DRUGS!

DRUGS & MEDICINES

TRUSSES!

W. BUECHLING

German Apothecary and Druggist!

IN THE DIAMOND,

ROCHESTER,

Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of

PURE DRUGS,

PATENT MEDICINES,

PERFUMES AND SOAPS,

PAINTS, OILS,

PURE WINES AND LIQUORS FOR

Medical Purposes.

Cigars and Tobacco, Crude and Refined Oils.

ALSO

Sole agent for Dr. Betzel's Patent Trusses.

All kinds of Trusses will be delivered on short notice. Physicians prescriptions will be filled at all hours of day and night.

☞*A share of patronage solicited.*☜
ly21:1y.

AT

JOS. HORNE & CO'S.

Fall and Winter Millinery Goods,

Rib